MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT

SAN DIEGO
CALIFORNIA

THIRD BATTALION
PLATOON 3068

Drill Instructor

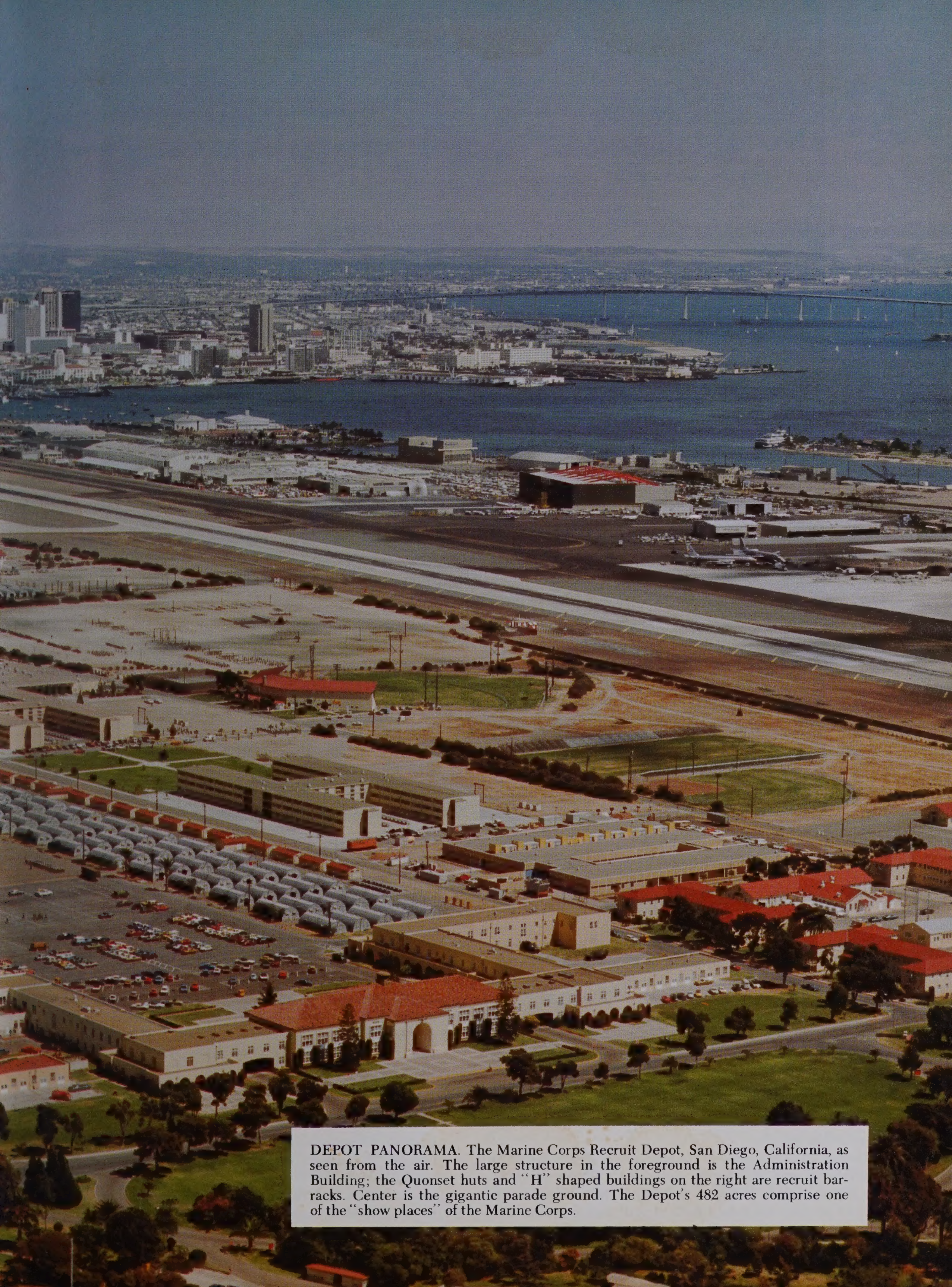
These are my recruits. I will train them to the best of my ability.

I will develop them into smartly disciplined, physically trained Marines, thoroughly indoctrinated in love of God, Country, and Corps.

I will demand of them and demonstrate by my own example, the highest standards of personal conduct, morality and professional skill.

Recruit Honorman

MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT
San Diego, California



DEPOT PANORAMA. The Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California, as seen from the air. The large structure in the foreground is the Administration Building; the Quonset huts and "H" shaped buildings on the right are recruit barracks. Center is the gigantic parade ground. The Depot's 482 acres comprise one of the "show places" of the Marine Corps.

MAJOR GENERAL KENNETH J. HOUGHTON, USMC
COMMANDING GENERAL, MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT

MAJOR GENERAL KENNETH J. HOUGHTON, winner of the Navy Cross, two Silver Stars and two Bronze Stars for gallantry in action, has commanded the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California, since August 1975.

After graduating from the University of San Francisco in 1942 with a bachelor's degree in political science and economics, he was commissioned a Marine second lieutenant. He earned his M.A. in political science from George Washington University, Washington, D.C. in 1962. He is a graduate of the Infantry Officers Advanced Course, Ft. Benning, Ga.; Senior School at Quantico, Va.; and the Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

During his career General Houghton has commanded every size infantry unit from a rifle platoon to a Marine Amphibious Force, including the 1st and 3rd Marine Divisions. He also served with the Joint Chiefs of Staff and in various staff assignments at Headquarters Marine Corps.

He saw action during World War II at Tarawa, in the Marshall Islands and Saipan. During the Korean War he served with reconnaissance elements where he earned the Silver Star, Bronze Star and Purple Heart Medals. He commanded the 5th Marine Regiment in Vietnam where he earned his Navy Cross, second Silver Star, and second and third Purple Heart Medals.

General Houghton reported to the Depot from the 3rd Marine Division on Okinawa where he served simultaneously as Commanding General, III Marine Amphibious Force, and Commanding General, 3rd Marine Division. Marines under General Houghton's command successfully evacuated personnel from Cambodia and Saigon before they fell into communist hands, and rescued the S.S. Mayaguez and its crew from Cambodian captors.

COLONEL ERNEST R. SAVOY, USMC

COMMANDING OFFICER, RECRUIT TRAINING REGIMENT

COLONEL ERNEST R. SAVOY assumed duties as Commanding Officer, Recruit Training Regiment, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California on 22 July, 1976.

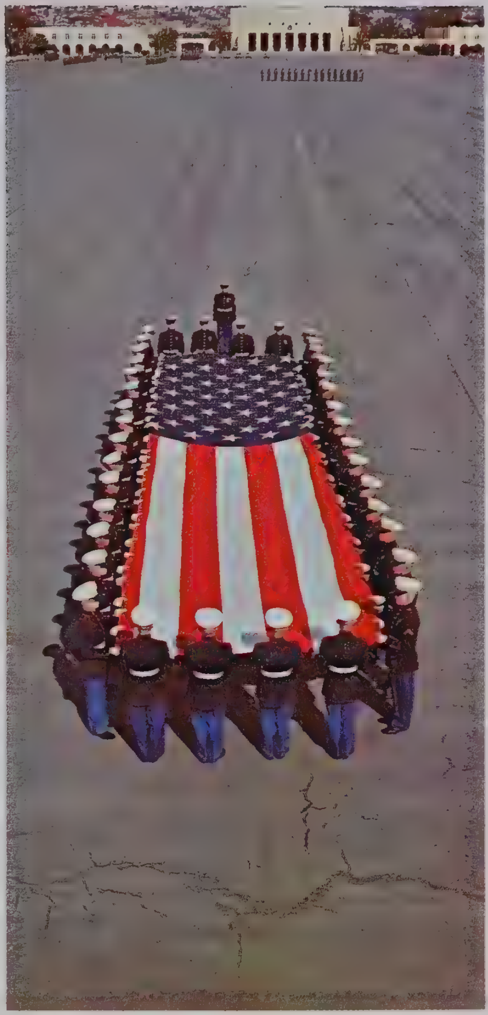
A native of San Diego, California, Colonel Savoy entered the Marine Corps in April, 1953 after graduating from San Diego University with a B. A. Degree in Education. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant upon completion of the Officer Basic Course at Quantico, Va. in Sept, 1953. His military assignments include duty as an infantry platoon commander with the Second Marine Division, Commanding Officer of the Marine Detachment aboard the USS Roanoke (CL - 145), Marine Barracks Eighth and Eye, Washington, D.C. an infantry Co. CMDR in the 1st Marine Division and as a member of the Staff of U.S. Forces, Japan, in Tokyo.

Returning to the U.S. in July, 1964, Col. Savoy served as an instructor at the Corps' Amphibious Warfare School, Quantico and was later assigned duties as the Operations Officer, Second Battalion, Fourth Marine Regiment in the Republic of Vietnam in 1966/67. In November of 1967, he was assigned duties as Commanding Officer Second Recruit Training Battalion, Recruit Training Regiment, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California. That assignment was followed by a tour of duty with the First Marine Division at Camp Pendleton California as CO, 3rd Bn 1st Marines. From July 1974 to July 1975 he attended the U.S. Army War College.

His decorations include the Bronze Star and Navy Commendation Medal with Combat "V" and the Purple Heart.

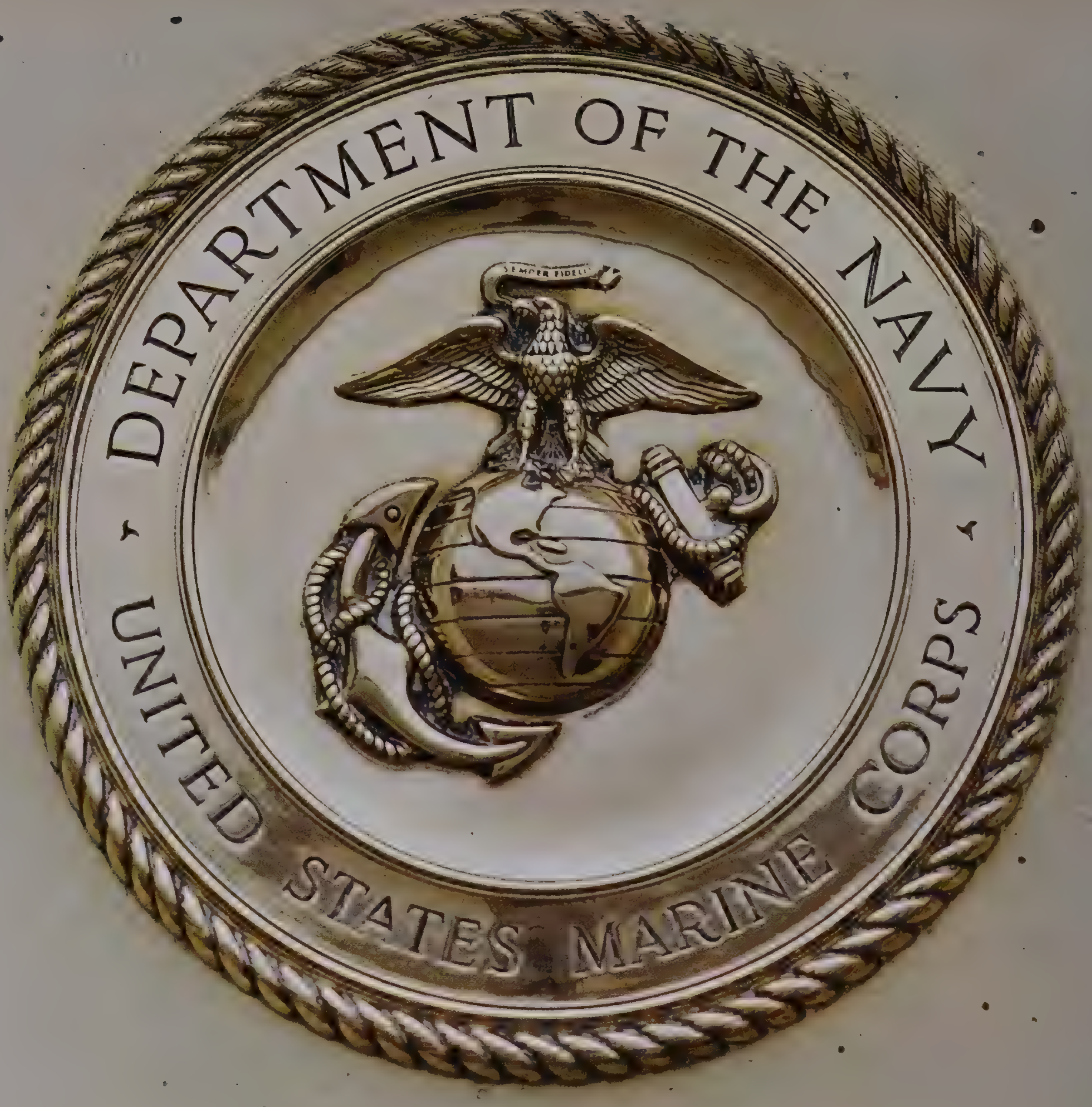
STOP

Morning Colors Ceremony



Folding the Flag

Two-Blocked



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

THE MENTAL AND MORAL QUALITIES of the United States Marine have been tested constantly since the birth of the nation. All through the long history of the Marine Corps there are examples, both in war and peace, of his versatility, trustworthiness, singleness and tenacity of purpose, courage, faithfulness and self-sacrifice.

The rich tradition of the Corps dates back to November 10, 1775, when it was established by the Contintental Congress. In the Revolutionary War, the Marines fought against the British Fleet on the ships of John Paul Jones, and made their first amphibious landing on the beaches of the Bahamas in 1776. Marines ended their war with the Mediterranean pirates when they planted the Stars and Stripes over the pirate stronghold of Derne, in Tripoli, after a six-hundred-mile march across the desert of North Africa. In the War of 1812, they fought on Lake Champlain and Lake Erie, and were with General Jackson behind the barricades at New Orleans.

They defeated the Seminole Indians in the dense swamps of Florida in 1836, and fought under General Scott in the Mexican War of 1846-48. Their first visit to Japan came in 1854 as guard detachments from the ships of Commodore Perry's fleet. Under the command of Colonel Robert E. Lee, U.S.A., Marines captured John Brown at Harper's Ferry in 1859.

They fought savages in Formosa in 1867, and stormed the barrier forts of Korea in 1871. During the Spanish-American War, a single battalion of Marines held the naval base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, against 6,000 Spaniards, while other Leathernecks distinguished themselves at the Battle of Santiago and with Dewey at Manila. They helped quell the Boxer Rebellion in China in 1900, and from then on until World War I, men of the Corps campaigned in the Philippines, Cuba, Mexico, Haiti, and Santo Domingo to protect American lives and property.

On the battlefields of France, Marines were called "Devil Dogs" by the Germans because of their courage and tenacity of attack. In the first World War, the Fourth Brigade of Marines took part in five operations as part of the famed Second Division of the A.E.F.—Belleau Wood, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Chapagne, and the Meuse-Argonne. Marine units were decorated six times by the French during these campaigns.

The interim between world wars found the Marines engaged in developing the technique of amphibious warfare and in their traditional pursuits around the globe, from guarding the U.S. mails to fighting bandits in Nicaragua.

World War II saw the men who wear the eagle, globe, and and anchor valiantly defend Wake Island and Bataan and then spearhead the amphibious landings across the Pacific. . . in the Solomons, at Tarawa, Saipan, Guam, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa, to name a few. Following the war, Marines found a new type of service—duty with United Nations Forces in Korea.

The United States Marine Corps, rich in tradition and world-famed for its battle record and esprit de corps, plays an important role as the nation's "force-in-readiness" to help keep the peace throughout the world today.

SAN DIEGO RECRUIT DEPOT

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MARINE CORPS base at San Diego was initiated by the late Major General Joseph H. Pendleton, USMC, in July 1914. He recognized in the harbor and environs of San Diego a strategic point where Marines could be trained for expeditionary duty, and where they could be ready to go aboard ship with all of their stores and equipment for transport to areas in the Pacific where their services might be needed.

The first troops moved into the partially completed barracks from a camp in Balboa Park in December 1921. The practical construction was completed in 1924. Much of the land was reclaimed from San Diego Bay, including that portion comprising Lindbergh Field and the adjacent shore area.

The Marine Corps Recruit Depot has, over the years, been the home of the famed 4th and 6th Marine Regiments, the site of many specialized schools, and a recruit training center.

During World War II it served as a Training Center, Supply Depot and Embarkation Point for thousands of Marines who conquered the Japanese in the Pacific. Approximately 222,300 Marines passed through the portals of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot during those years.

The Depot's post-war mission encompasses both basic and advanced schools training. A Recruit Training Regiment has direct responsibility for the training of recruit Marines, the young men who volunteer for duty with the Corps.

During the eleven week schedule of recruit training, the new enlistees are carefully indoctrinated in the matter of performance of duty of a Marine.

To the recruit facing his initial weeks of training, the most important man is his Drill Instructor, a specially selected noncommissioned officer, chosen for exceptional leadership ability and military experience. It is through the DI that the raw recruit begins his transformation into a Marine.

The Marine recruit training cycle is chronologically divided into three phases: initial training at the Depot, rifle marksmanship and basic infantry training at Camp Pendleton for familiarization with basic weapons, and advance recruit training at the Depot.

Immediately following completion of recruit training at the Depot, the majority of the young Marines are allowed to go on leave before reporting to their next duty station. These assignments include advanced infantry training, schools for specialized skills, shore stations, the Fleet Marine Force Units, both overseas and within the continental United States.

Some return to the Depot for futher training with the Sea School, Communication-Electronics School Battalion, or Field Music School.

The Depot also offers facilities in general education, courses of study leading to the procurement of high school diplomas, and all of the correspondence courses from the Marine Corps Institute and United States Armed Forces Institute in vocational and professional training. These include university extension courses.

Each year, thousands of new Leathernecks enter the Marine Corps. These men receive their initial training at one of two places. Those in the eastern part of the United States go to the Marine Corps Recruit Depot at Parris Island, South Carolina. Those who come from the Middle West and West are sent to the Marine Corps Recruit Depot at San Diego, California.

The modern Marine Corps is a team which operates on land, at sea, and in the air. It utilizes the latest developments in training and equipment. But it retains the "esprit de corps" that was traditional over a century before General Pendleton envisioned the San Diego Marine Corps Recruit Depot.

Depot Headquarters

RECRUIT TRAINING REGIMENT

ALTHOUGH TRAINING MARINE RECRUITS HAS been one of the major functions of this installation almost from its inception, it was not until 1 January 1948 that it was designated Marine Corps Recruit Depot.

First established at Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco, in 1913, the Marine Corps' West Coast recruit training facilities moved to San Diego in August 1923.

In March 1957, the Recruit Training Command became a separate command, headed by a general officer. In December 1959, it became the Recruit Training Regiment, a unit of the parent Depot command.

To the thousands of young men who arrive here each year for training, "boot camp" separates the men from the boys, for this is truly where the Marine Corps "builds men."

Regardless of the time of day or night he arrives at Receiving Barracks, the Marine recruit virtually undergoes a transformation within the first 55 minutes he is here. Not only does he begin to take on the appearance of a Marine with a "boot" haircut and his initial issue of clothing, but he begins to think and act like a member of the team.

From early morning to late afternoon he, and the other 75 men of his platoon, are under the constant supervision of a drill instructor who measures every hour for its maximum effectiveness in training. If there is one rule of thumb that can be applied to recruit training, it is that nothing is "routine" to the recruit himself.

The hours are crowded with classes, drills and subjects that were of little concern to him a few short weeks before. He becomes acutely aware of himself as a member of a team with a mission to perform. He becomes keenly conscious of his obligation to his corps, his country, and to himself. In short, his training develops for him a sense of responsibility and pride he might never have known otherwise.

For many, excess pounds seem to disappear while others develop needed dimensions and weight. Mind and body become alert and well coordinated in response to the snap and precision demanded of each individual in hand-to-hand combat, drill or marksmanship training.

Although every Marine is basically a rifleman, constant effort is made to determine each recruit's potential at an early stage in his training. Through a battery of tests, his past experience and education are evaluated and his potential and aptitude measured in an effort to place him in the job or training program best suited to his particular ability.

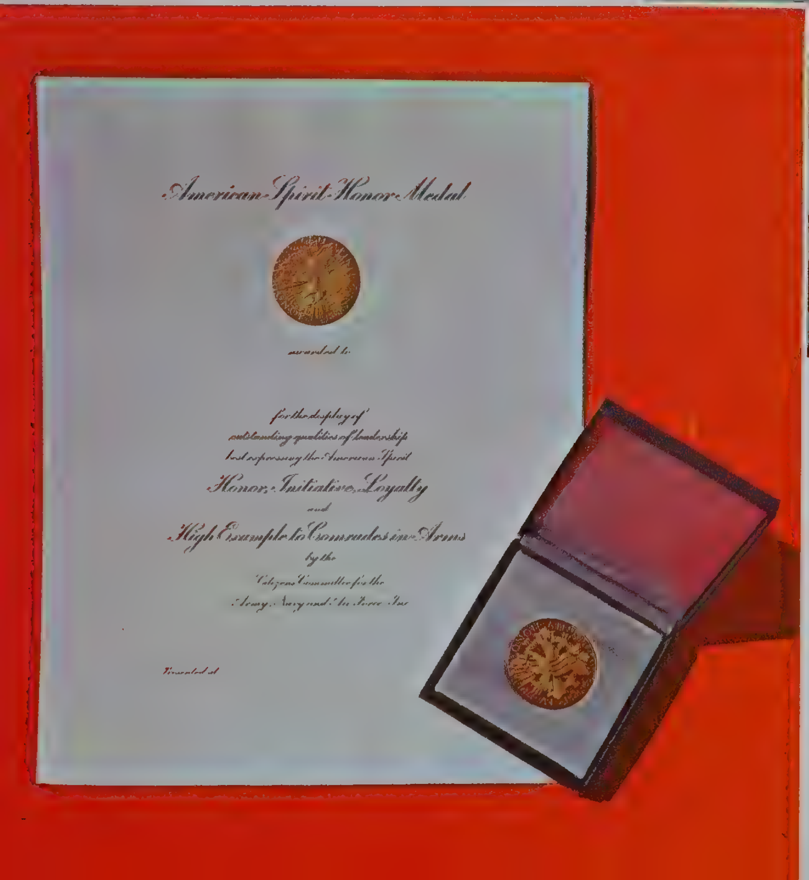
The personnel of Recruit Training Regiment are specialists in equipping young men with a basic Marine education. The title "Marine" is reserved for only those who can meet the high standards by which a Marine is measured.

Not until graduation day, that proud moment when a recruit becomes a fullfledged member of the Corps, can he claim the title of "United States Marine."

Recruit Training Regiment Headquarters

AMERICAN SPIRIT HONOR MEDAL

The American Spirit Honor Medal is a medallion offered and provided by the Citizens Committee for the Army, Navy and Air Force, Inc., of New York, N.Y. The American Spirit Honor Medal has been accepted by the Department of Defense for use as an award to enlisted personnel who, while undergoing basic training, display outstanding qualities of leadership best expressing the American Spirit—Honor, Initiative, Loyalty, and High Example to Comrades in Arms. This medallion has also been accepted by the Department of Defense for the promotion of closer ties between the Armed Services and the Civil Communities of the United States in which the Armed Services establishments are located.



American Spirit Honor Medal

awarded to

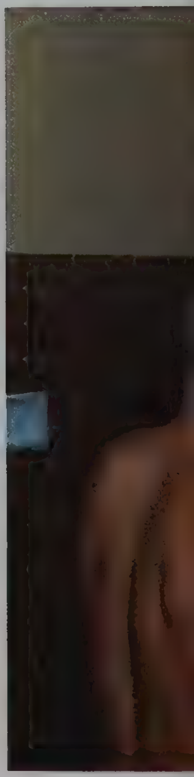
for the display of
outstanding qualities of leadership
best expressing the American Spirit
Honor, Initiative, Loyalty
and
High Example to Comrades in Arms
by the
Citizens Committee for the
Army, Navy and Air Force Inc

Presented at

ARRIVAL IN SAN DIEGO

TO BE A MARINE
YOU HAVE TO BELIEVE IN:
YOURSELF - YOUR FELLOW MARINE
YOUR CORPS - YOUR COUNTRY - YOUR GOD
SEMPER FIDELIS

RECEIVING BARRACKS PROCESSING AND INDOCTRINATION



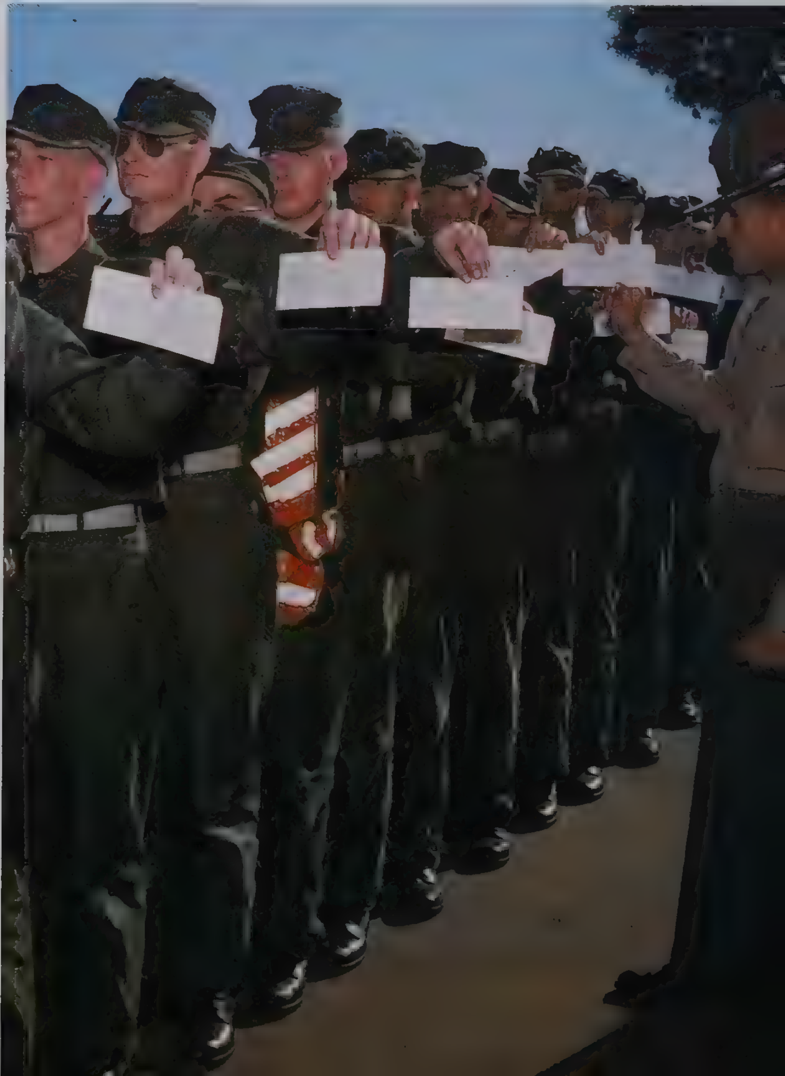
PACKING AND STORING CIVVIES

UNIFORM ISSUE

MEDICAL EXAM

DENTAL

RIFLE ISSUE



CLASSIFICATION

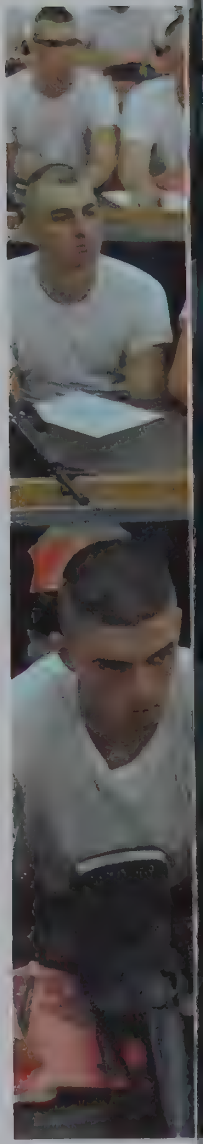
MOVING IN

SHOTS

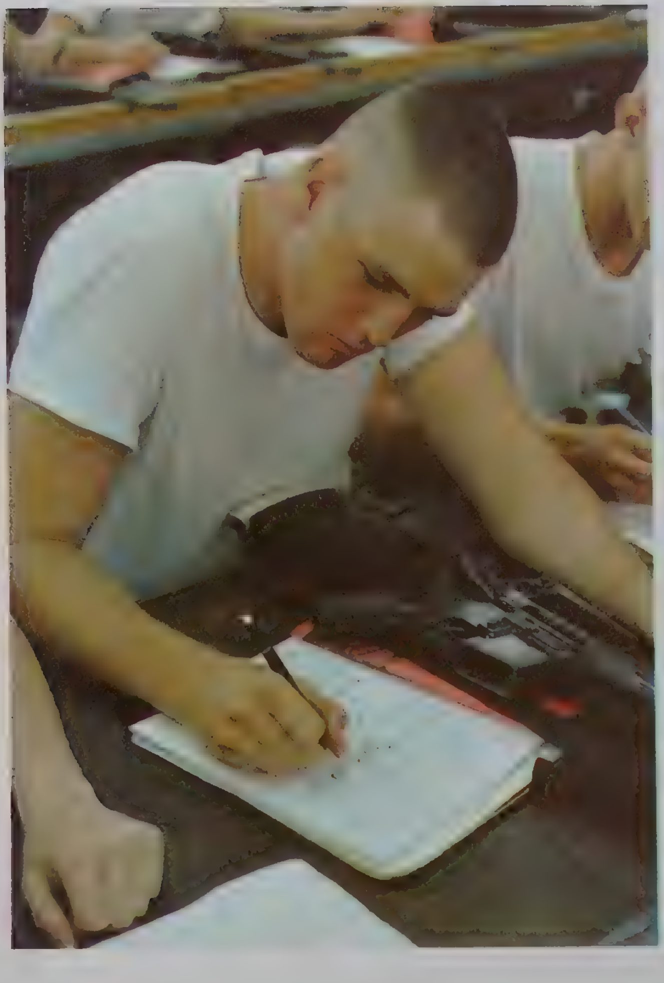
RECRUIT BILLETS

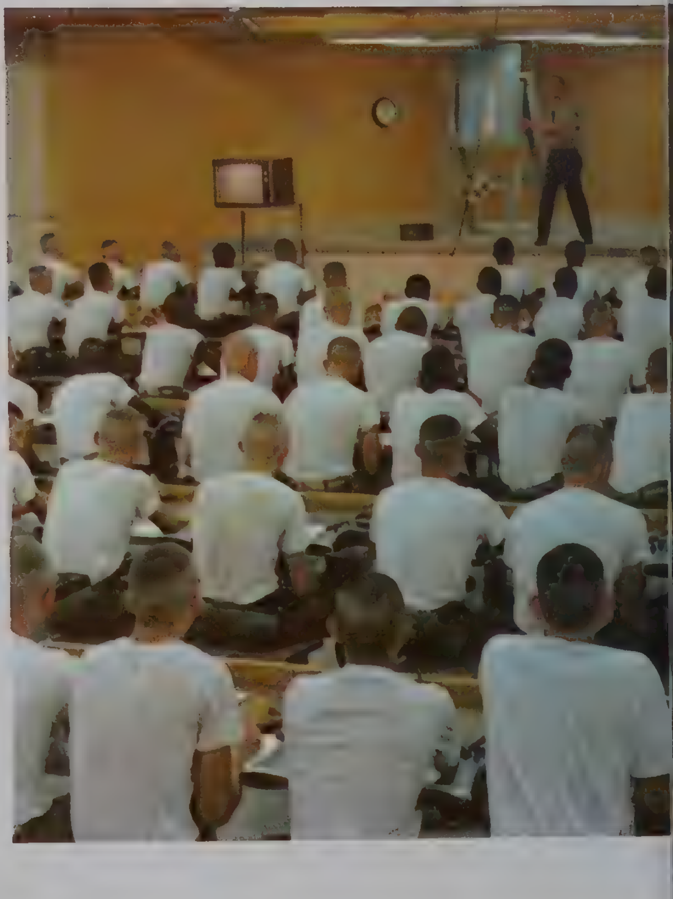
CLASSES

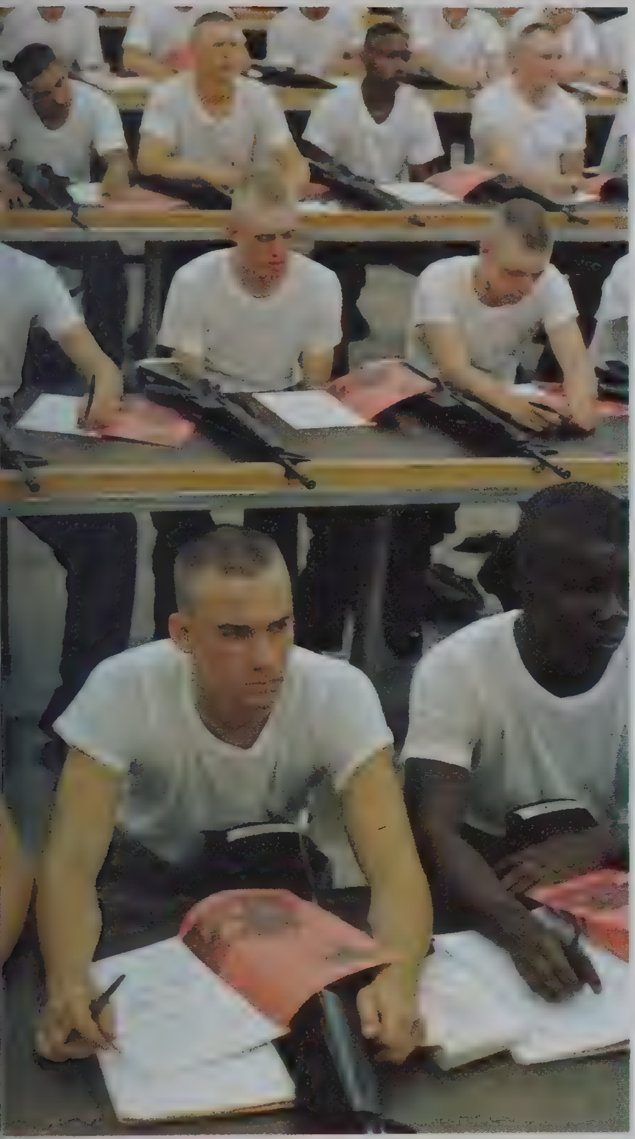
KOSONG
25 JUNE
38°
38°
KAESONG
25 JUNE
SEOUL
INCHON
SAMCHOK
INITIAL CONTACT BY
U.S. FORCES 4 JULY
OSAN
26-29
JUNE
TAEJON
YANGDOK
POHANG
KUNSAN
YELLOW SEA
14 SEPT
TAEGU
PUSAN
MOKPO
UNITED NATIONS DEFENSIVE
JUNE-SEPTEMBER 1950



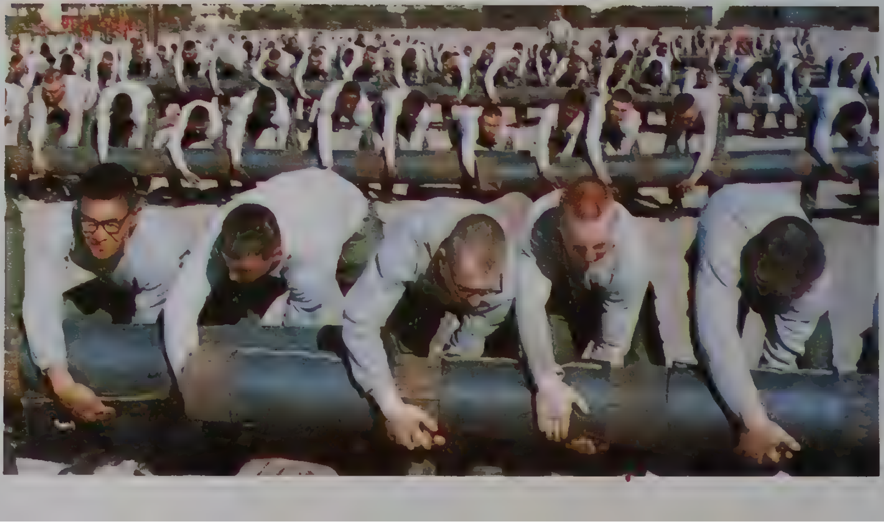
RIFLE CLASS





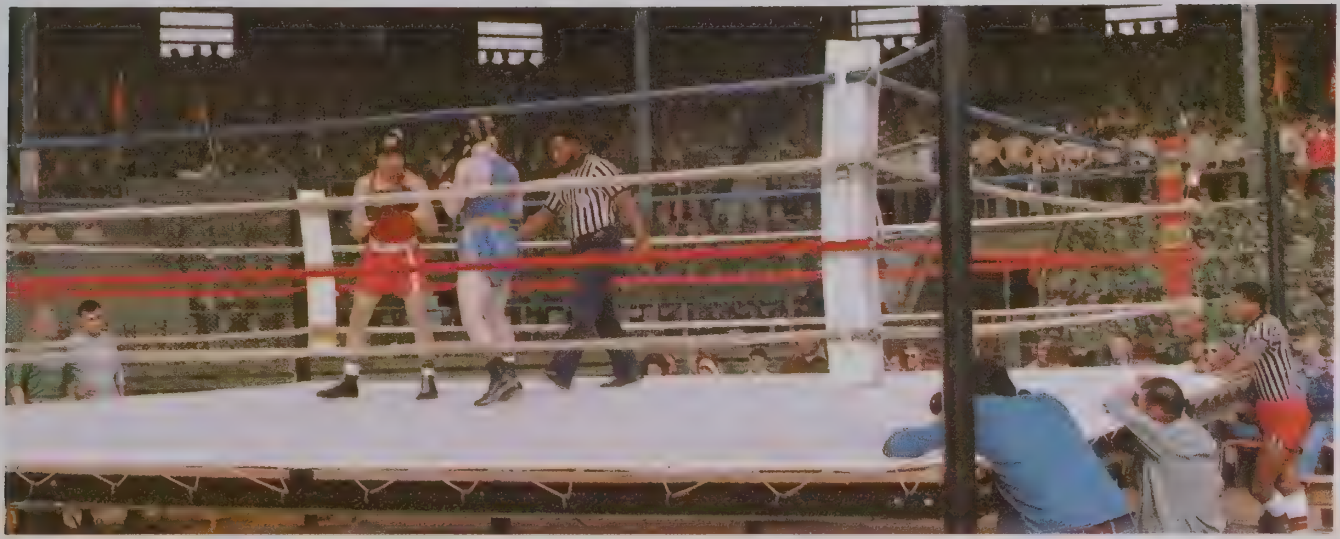


LOG DRILL



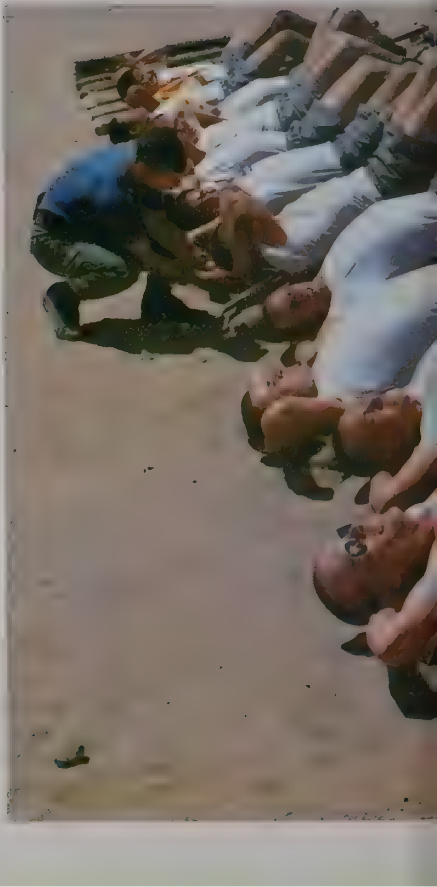
RECRUIT EXCHANGE

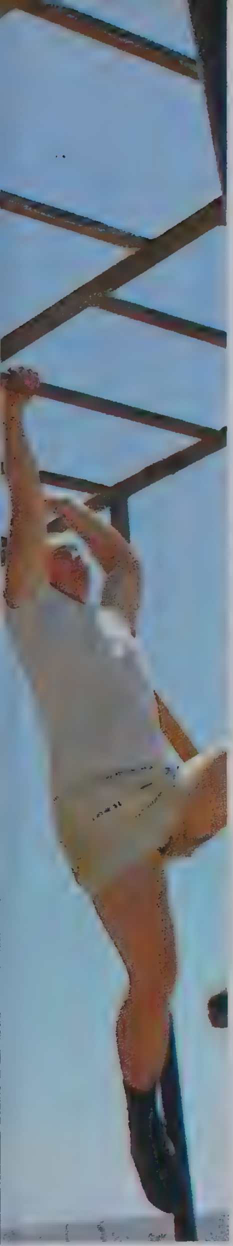
PHYSICAL TRAINING



SMOKER

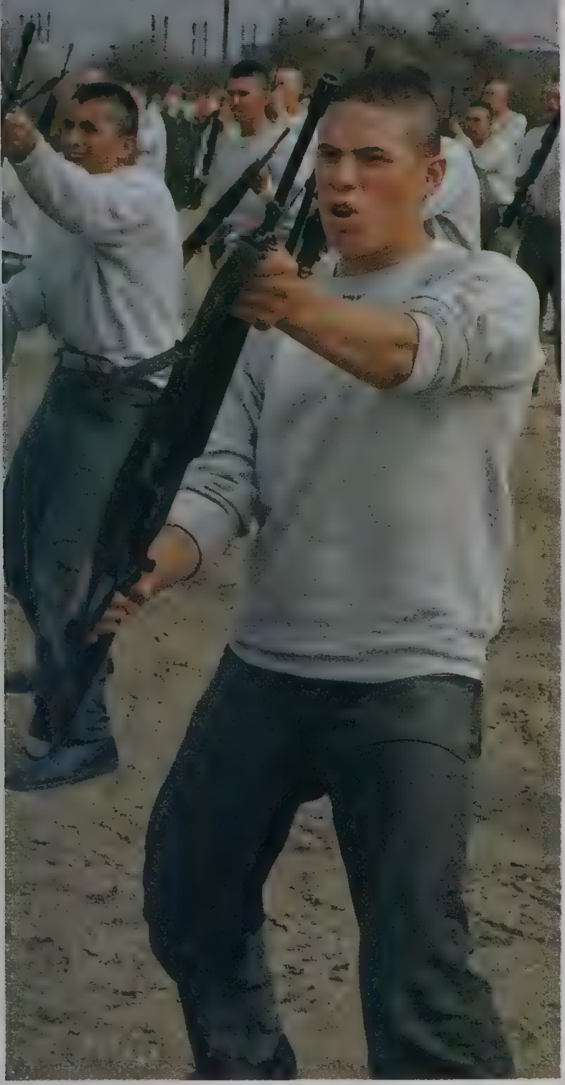
CIRCUIT COURSE





MORNING RIFLE INSPECTION

WASH DAY



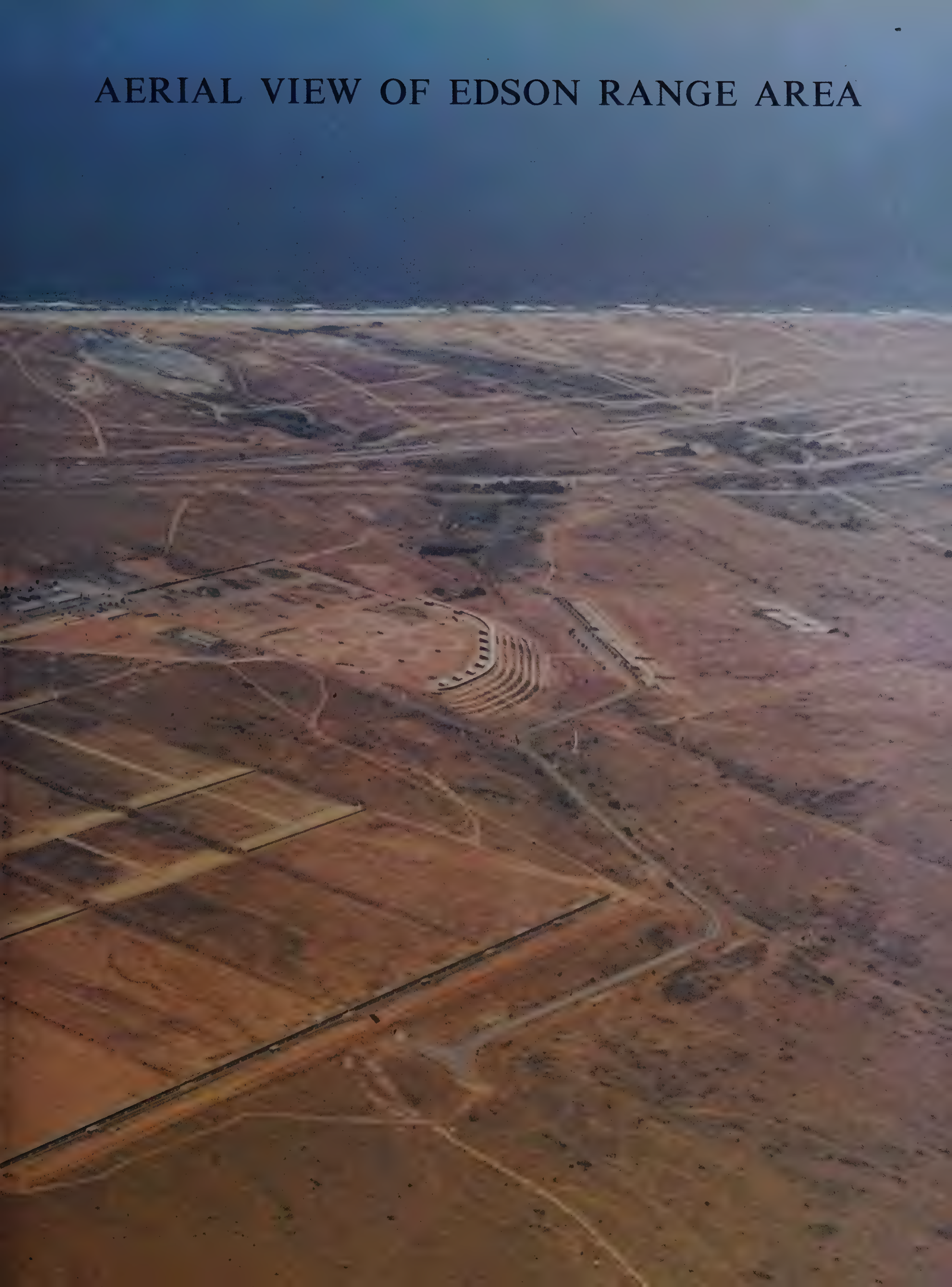
CLOSE COMBAT

“O” COURSE

GUARD DUTY

SERIES COMMANDERS INSPECTION

CHOW



AERIAL VIEW OF EDSON RANGE AREA

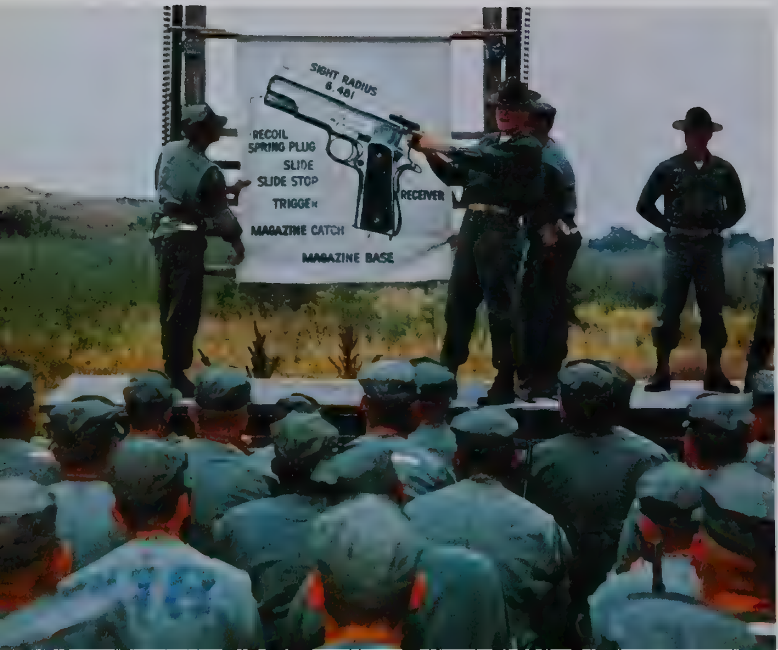
SIGHT PICTURE
KNOWN DISTANCE COURSE
QUALIFICATION/REQUALIFICATION
RNDS
POSITION
TIME
200 METERS
SITTING
5 MIN
KNEELING
SLOW
5 MIN
OFF HAND
5 MIN
PREP TIME
5 MIN
10
SITTING RAPID
60 SEC
300 METERS
5
SITTING SLOW
5 MIN
10
PRONE RAPID
500 METERS
PRONE SLOW
10 MIN
186 205
206 215
216 250
HAND FORWA
S RELAXED

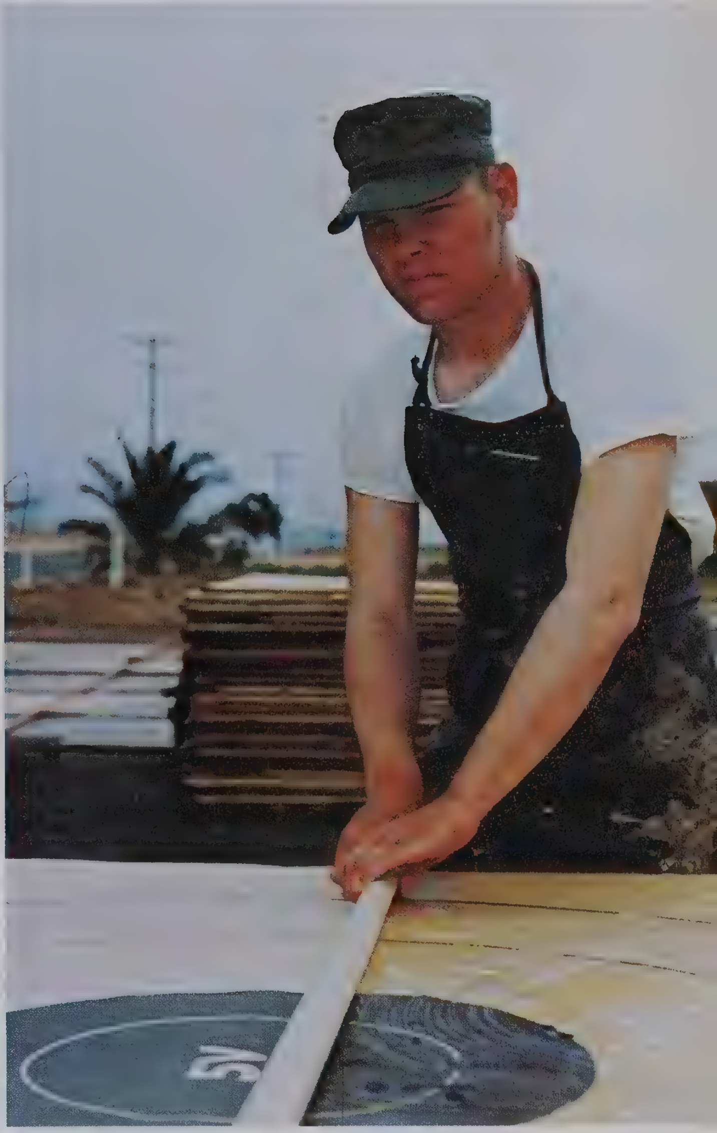
SCHOOL RANGE

HOLDING AND SQUEEZING

SIGHT PICTURE

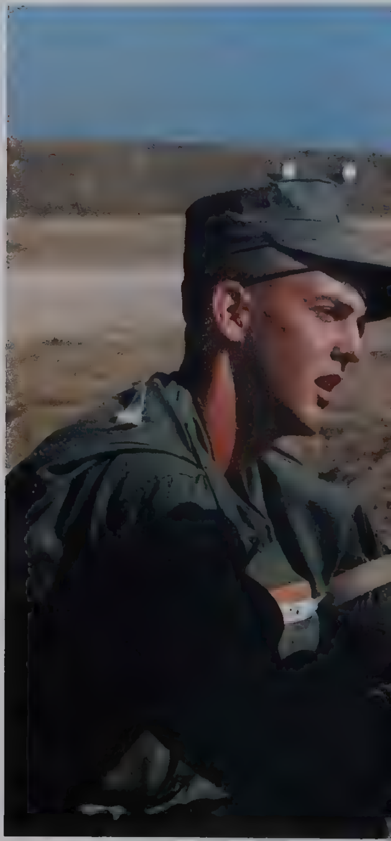
FIRING 45 CALIBRE PISTOL



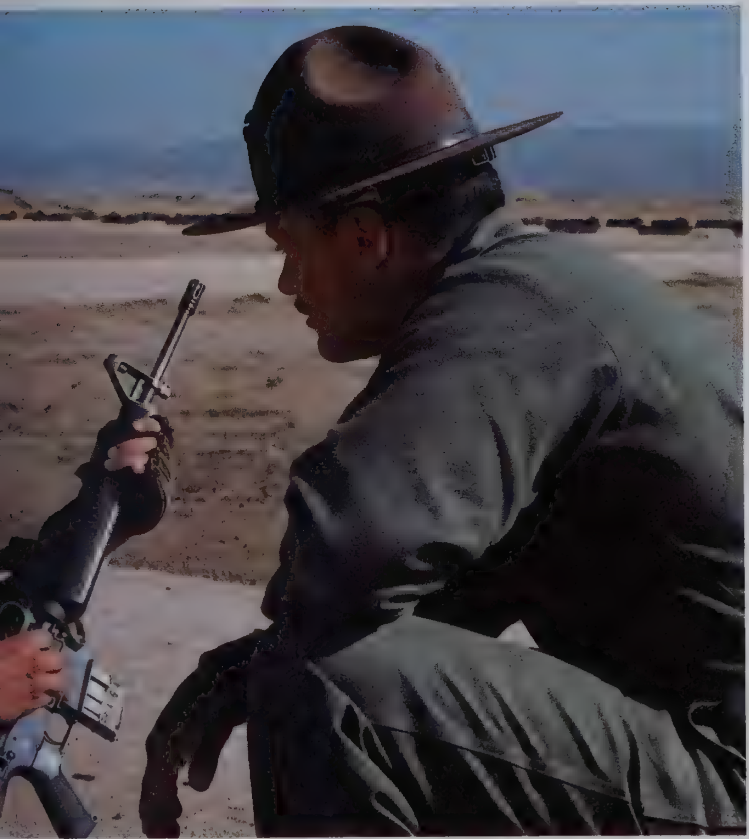


MAKING AND MARKING TARGETS

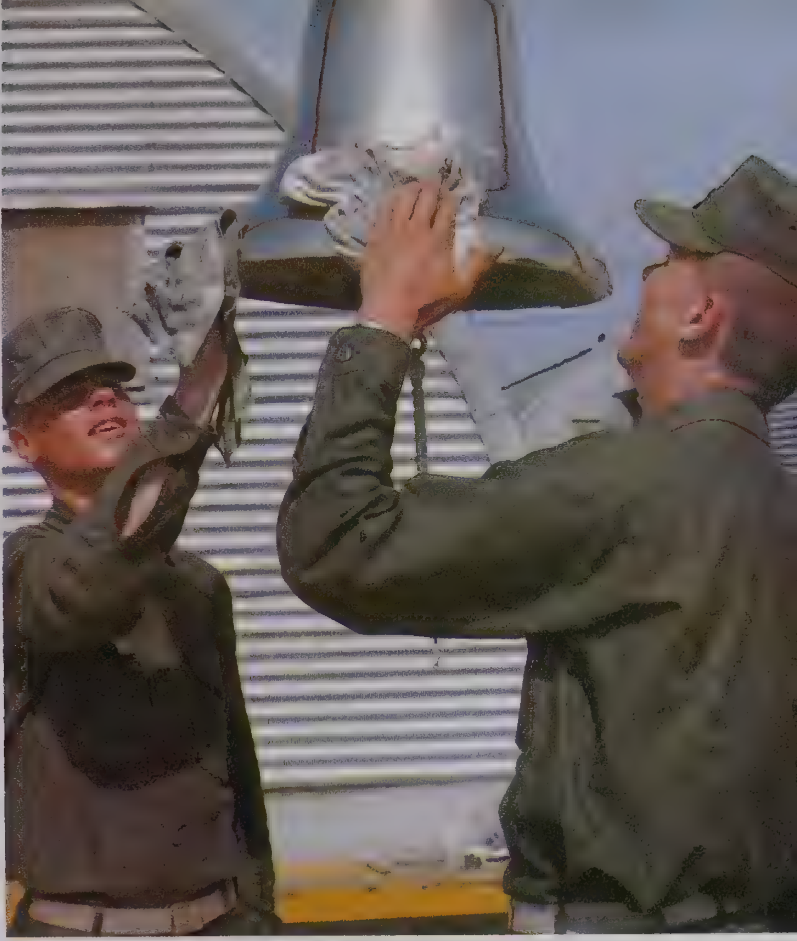
RECORD DAY



5



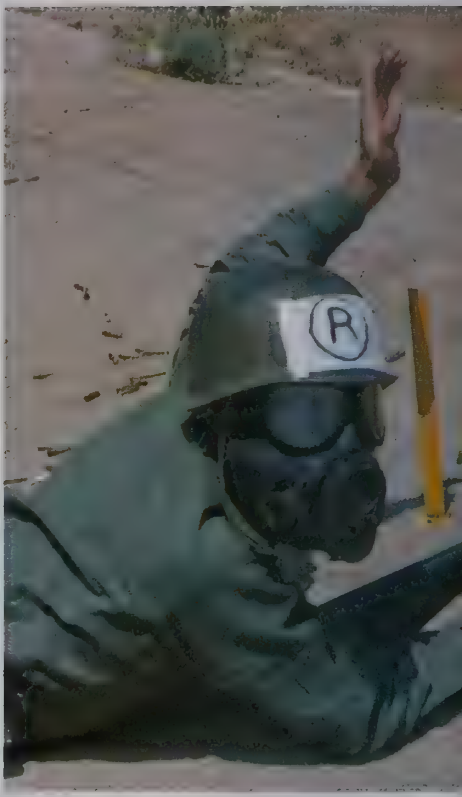
RIFLE SHARPSHOOTER
RIFLE EXPERT
RIFLE MARKSMAN
28
V
5
4
3

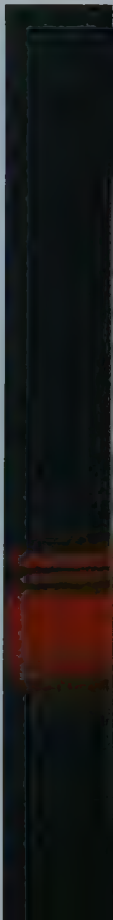


MAINTENANCE DUTY

MESS DUTY

INFANTRY TRAINING

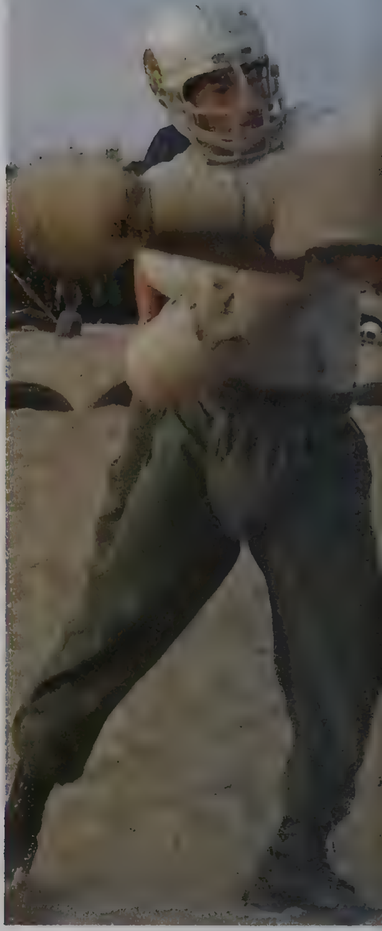

R



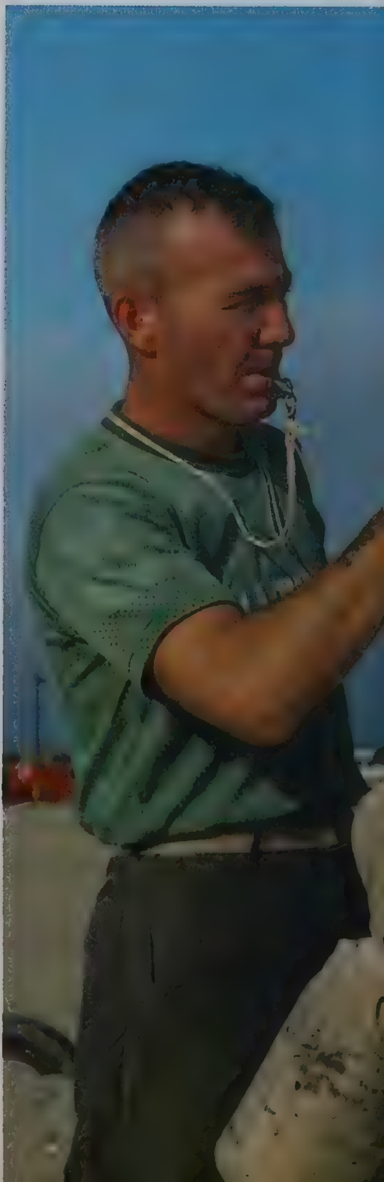
KEEP AWAY
MARINES 483

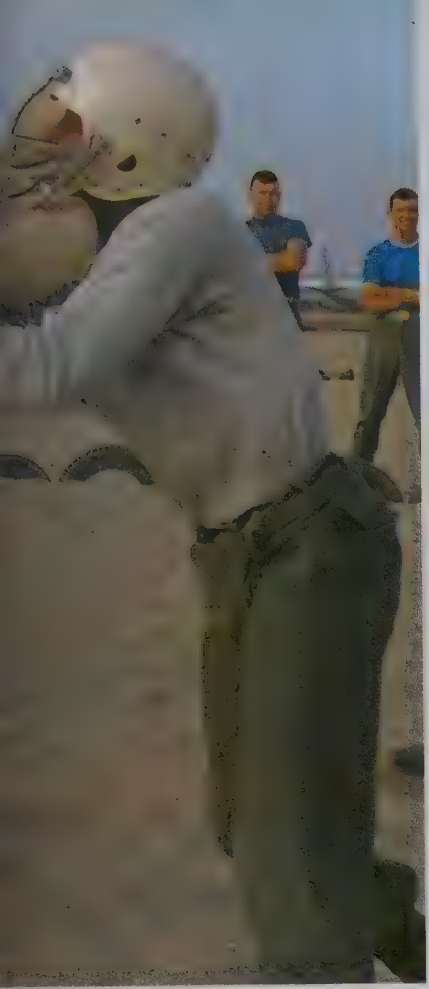
AS CHAMBER
52747

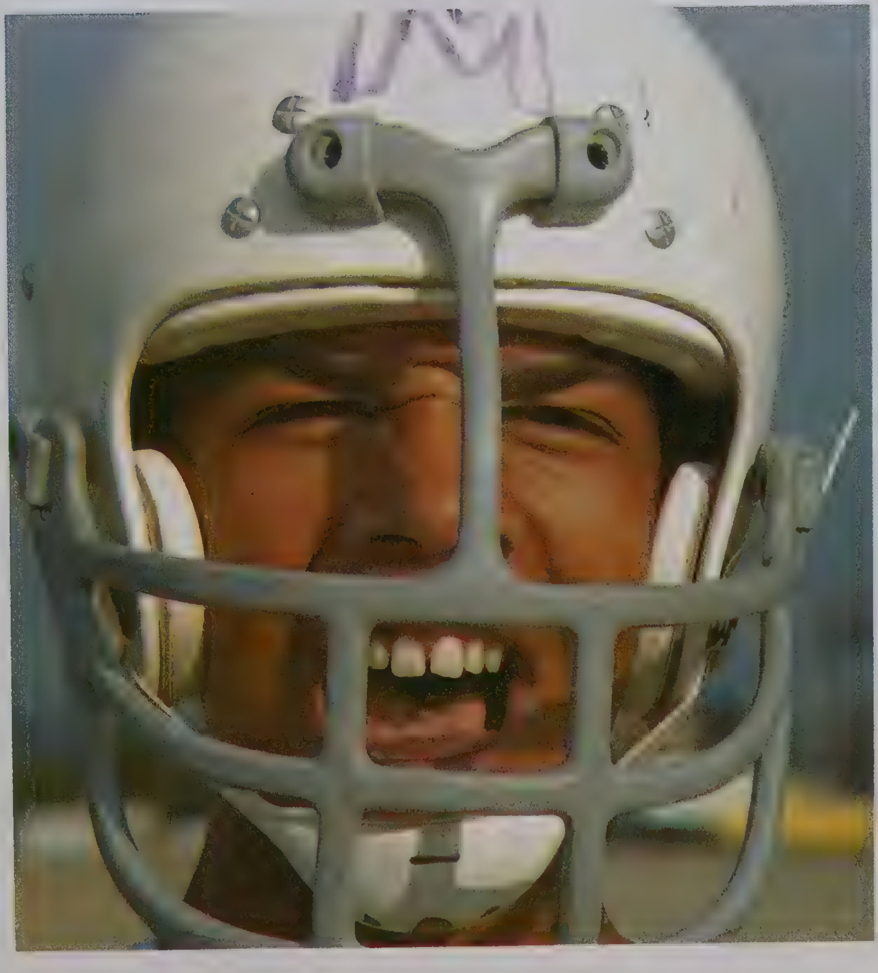
CLOTHING ALTERATIONS

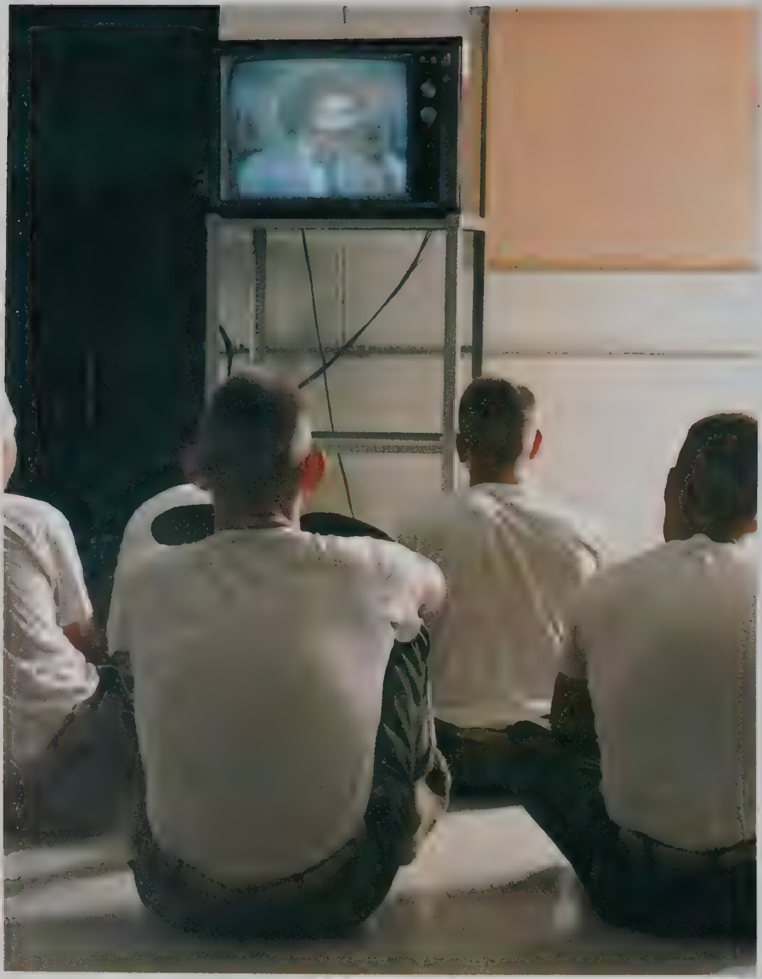


PUGIL STICKS

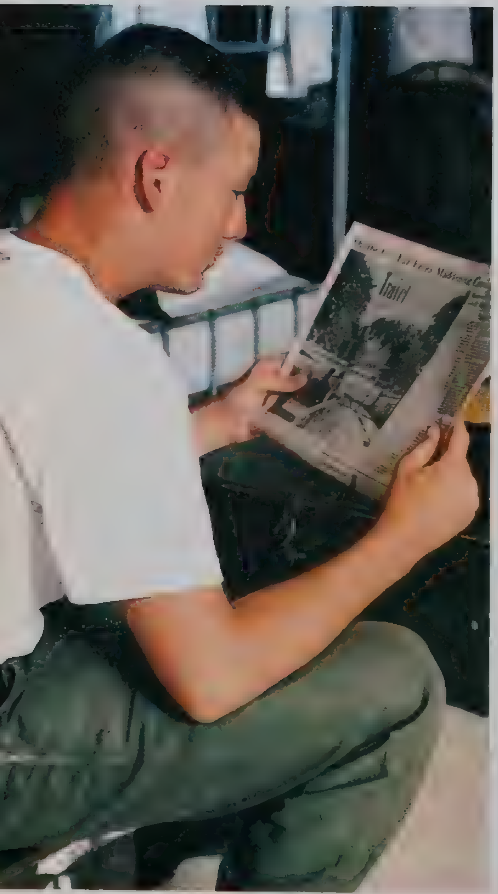






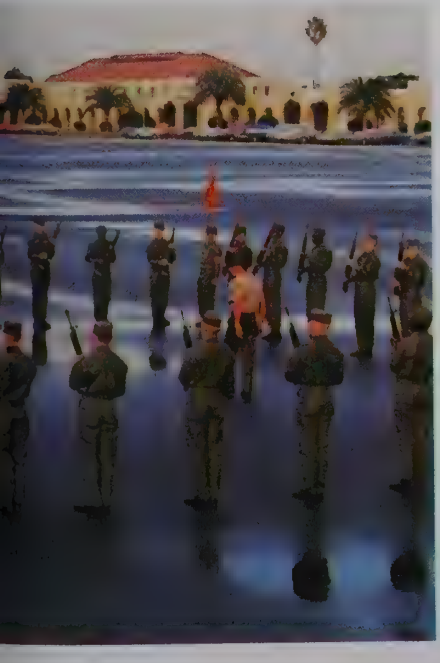


FREE TIME



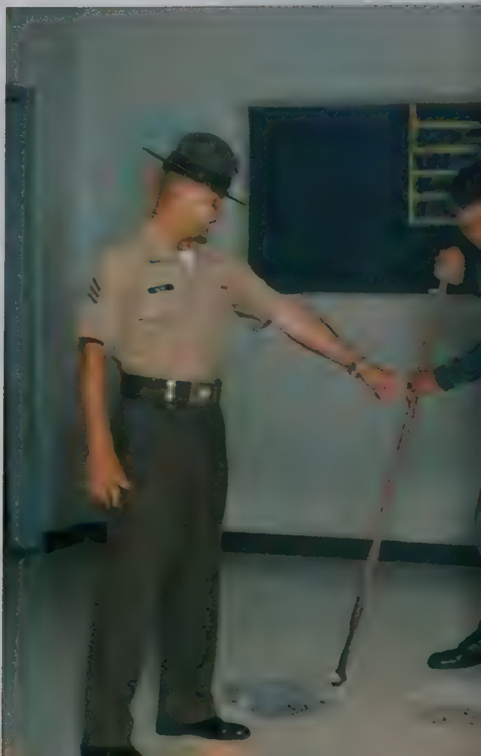
RECRUIT ATHLETICS

CLOSE ORDER DRILL INSTRUCTION



10

3



COMMANDERS TIME

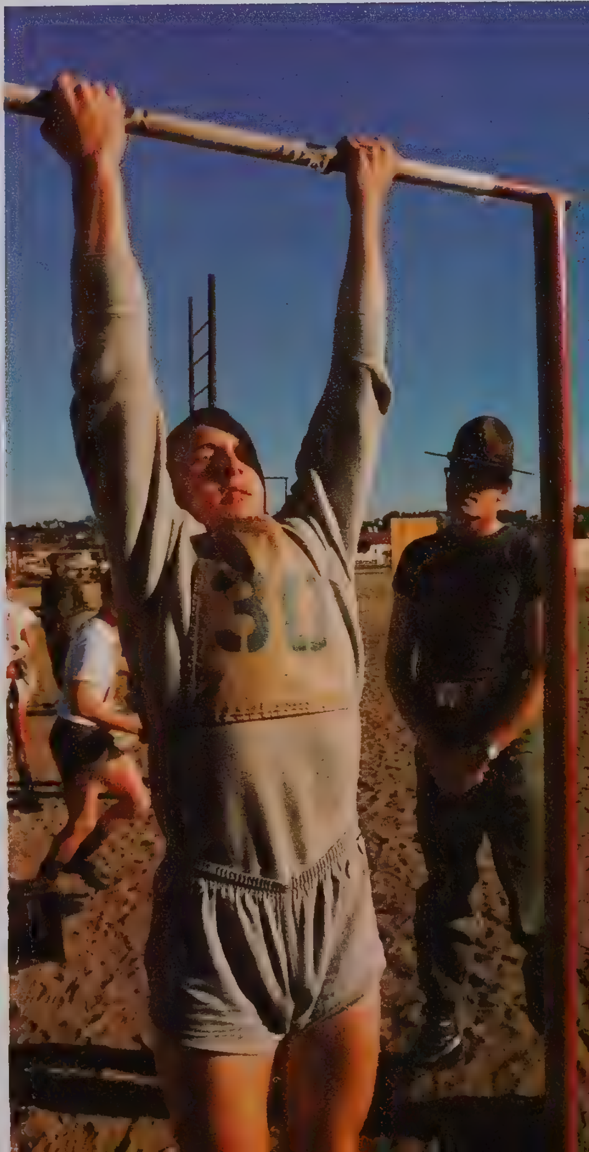
WATER SURVIVAL

FIELD MEET

41

25
11

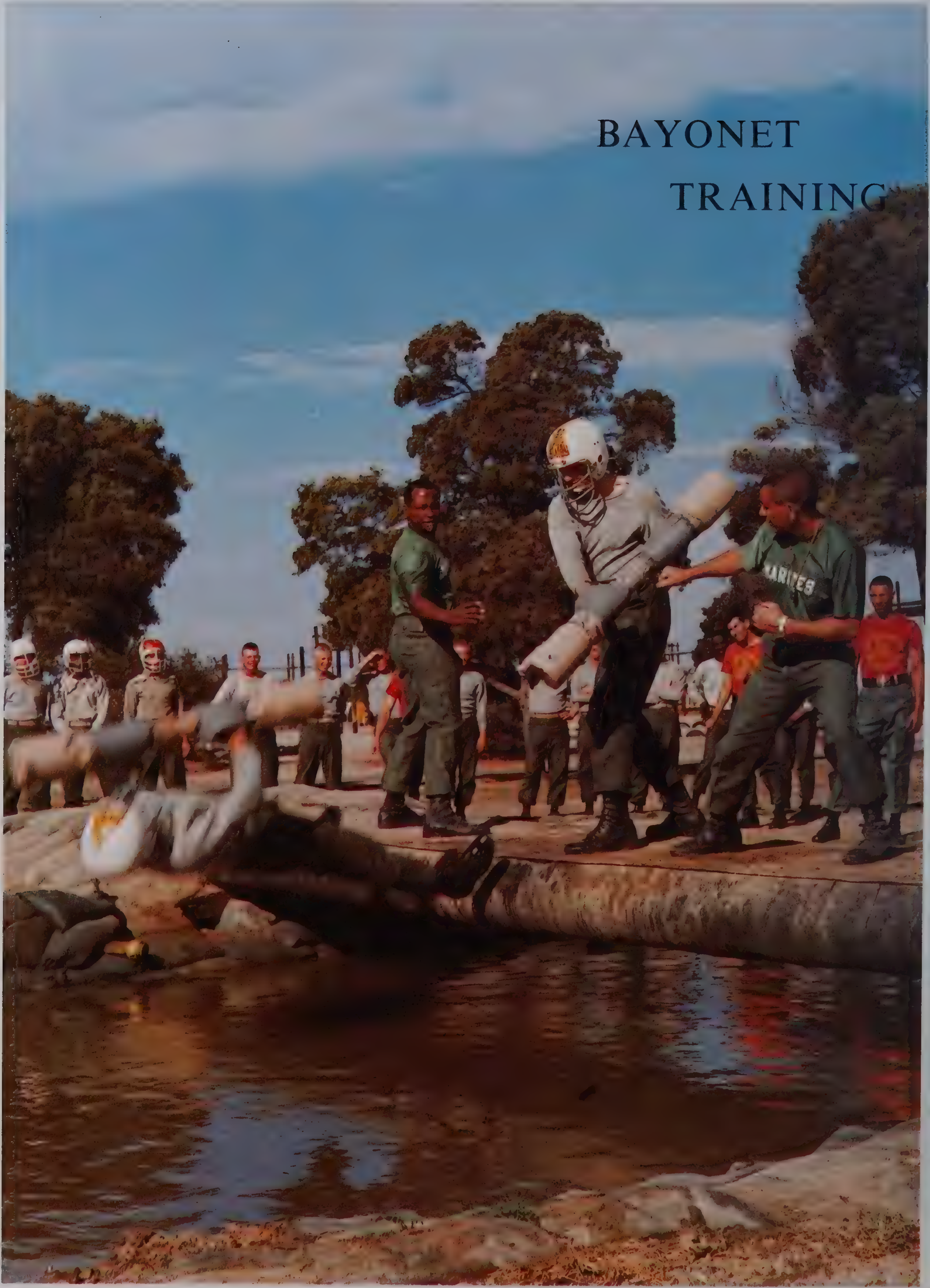
USMC PHYSICAL FITNESS TEST



WEEKLY PARADE

OAKMAN

BAYONET TRAINING

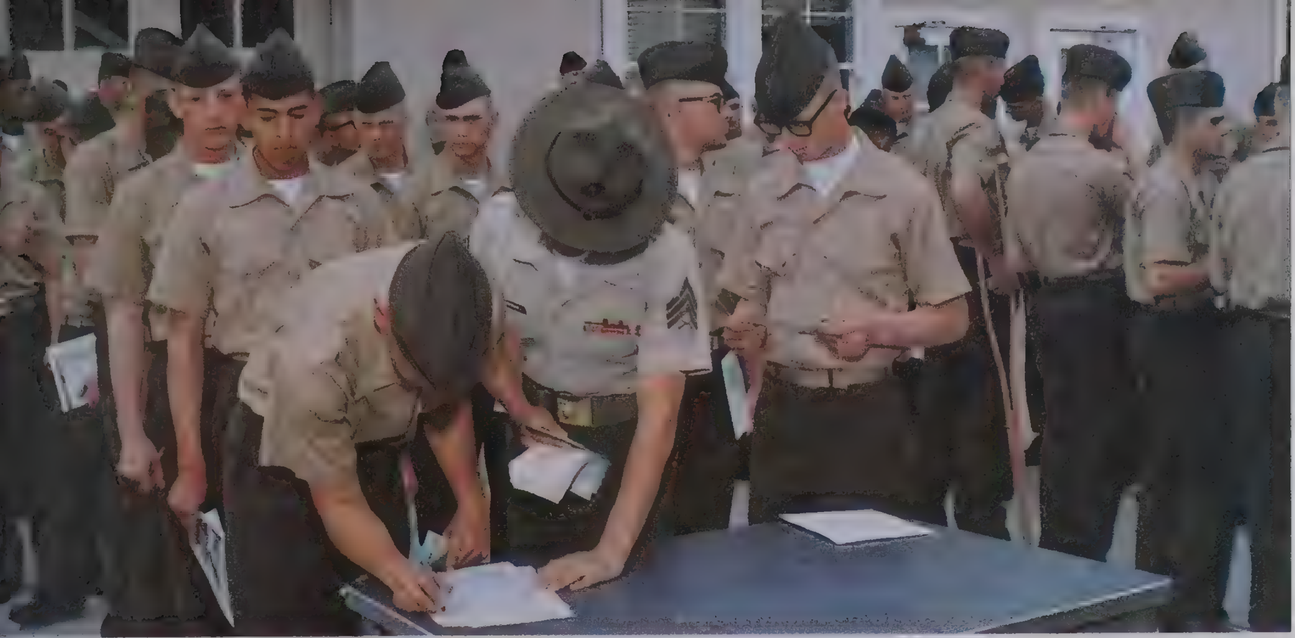


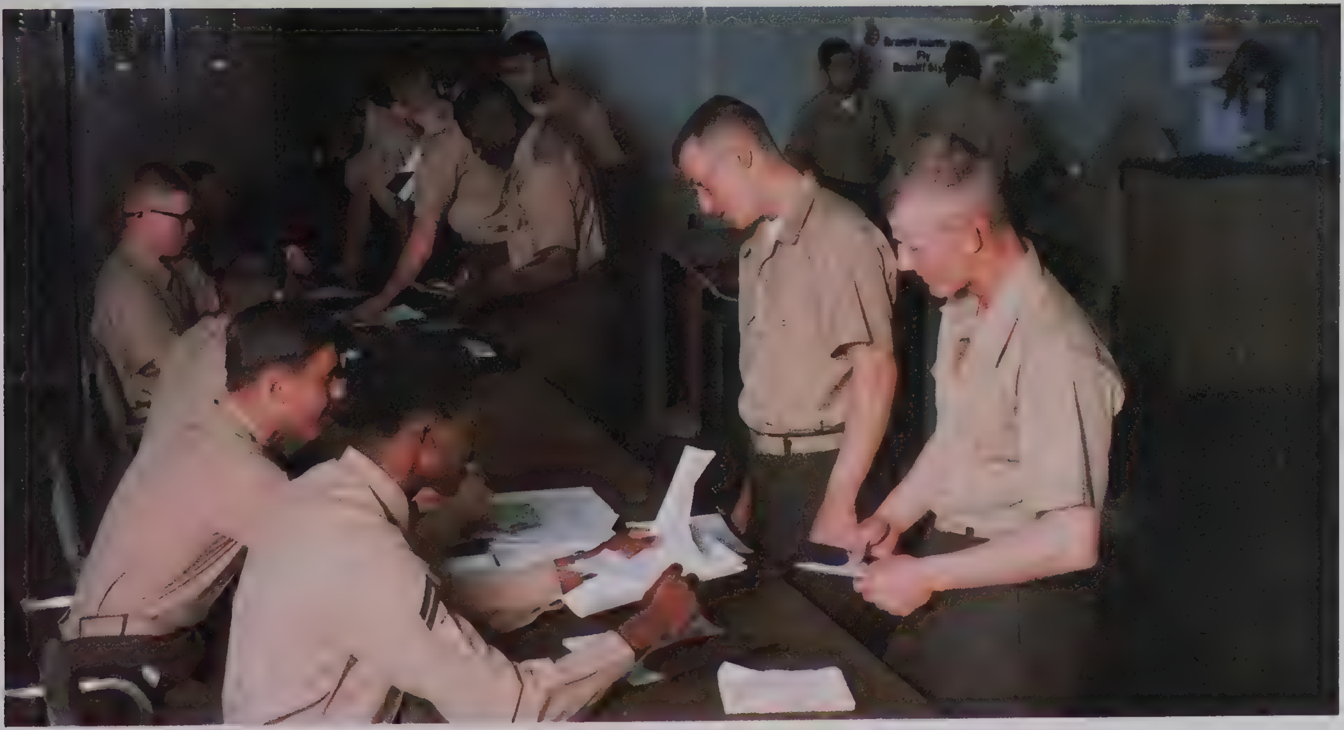
VISITORS DAY

PRACTICAL EXAM

FINAL INSPECTION

RIFLE TURN IN

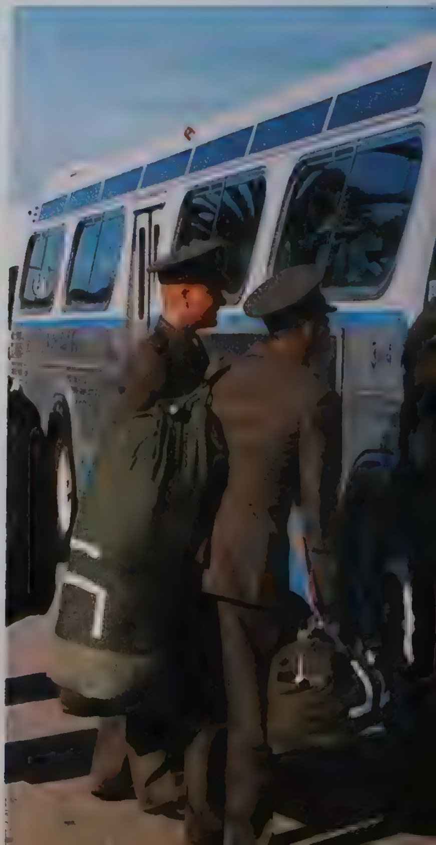




PAY ORDERS TICKETS

GRADUATION

LEAVE



515621

SHIPPING OUT

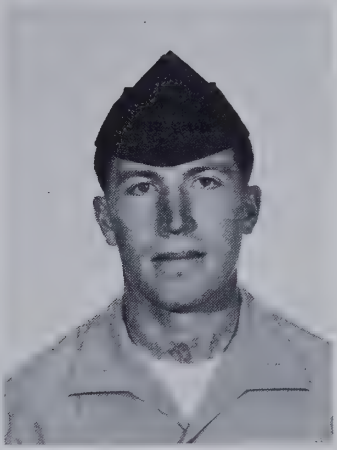
THIRD BATTALION
PLATOON 3068

Commenced Training:
22 June 1977

Graduated:
1 September 1977

NOT PICTURED
LtCol. R. J. Gruenberg
Battalion Commander

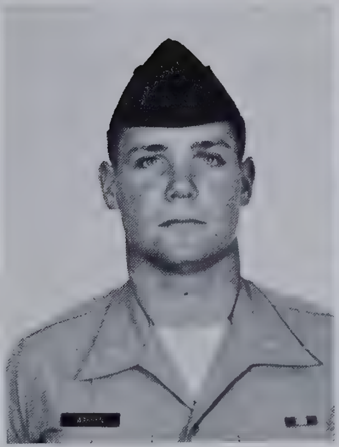
NOT PICTURED
SgtMaj. D. E. Towne
Sergeant Major



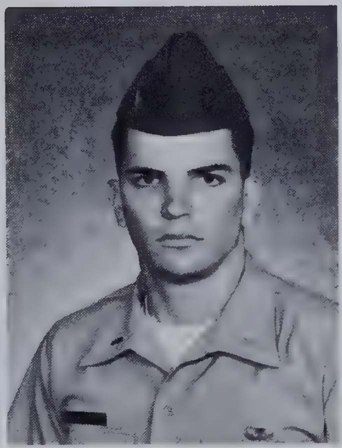
1stLt. D. E. Summers
C. O. Co. M

NOT PICTURED
Maj. C. D. Embrey
Executive Officer

GySgt. M. R. Yordt
Company Chief DI



1stLt. M. J. Warren
Series Commander



1stLt. K. M. Fritts
Assistant Series Commander

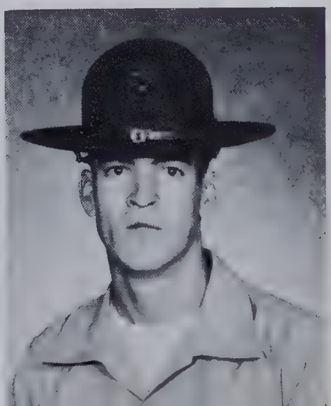
GySgt. D. Haynesworth
Series Gunnery Sergeant

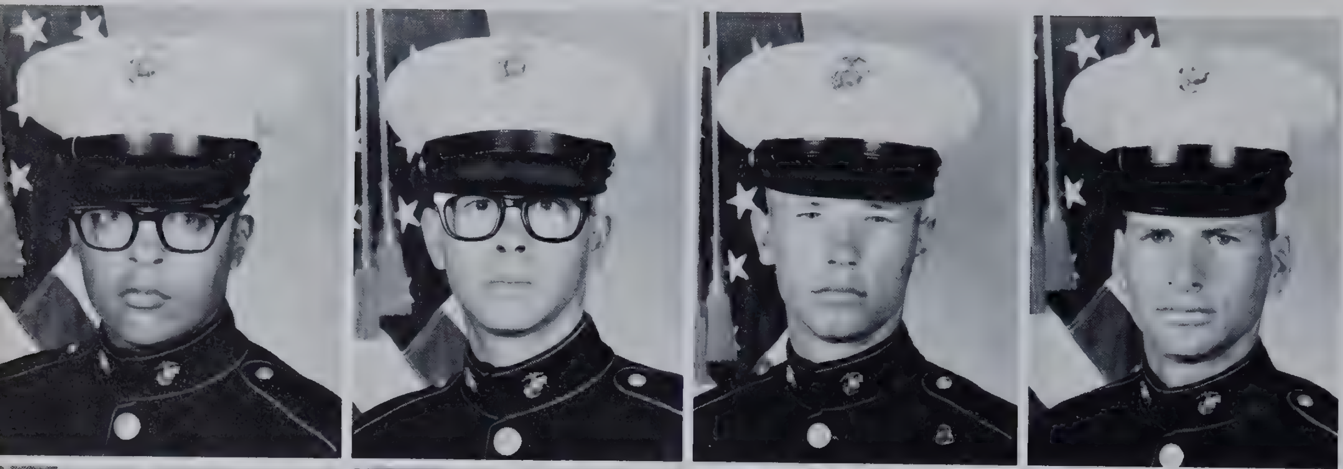
Pfc. Ricky Neal
Platoon Honorman
and Blues Award

SSgt. L. V. Thompson
Senior Drill Instructor

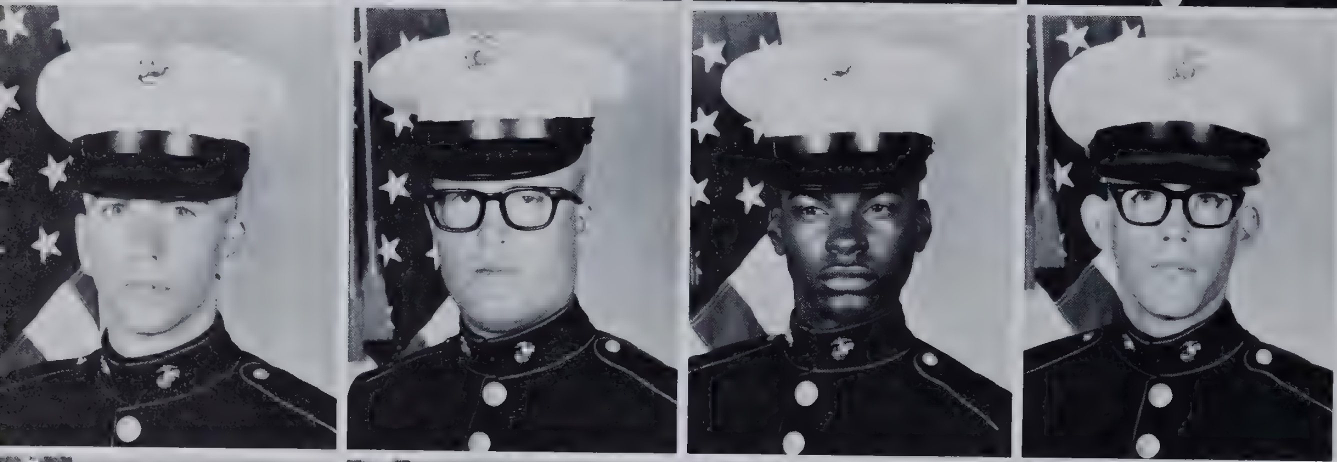
Sgt. M. W. Robinson
Drill Instructor

Sgt. R. G. Dickman
Drill Instructor

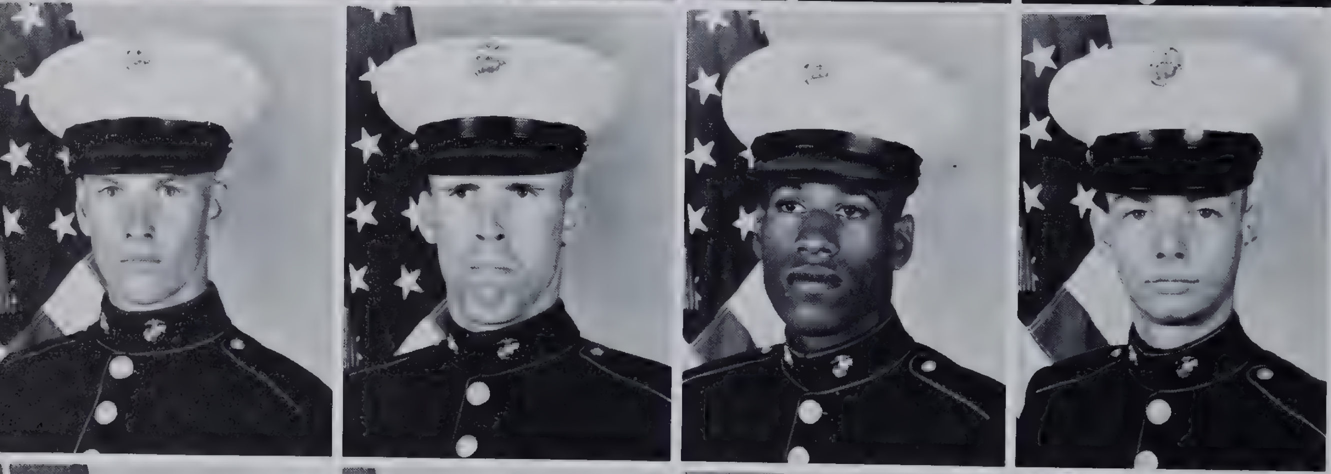




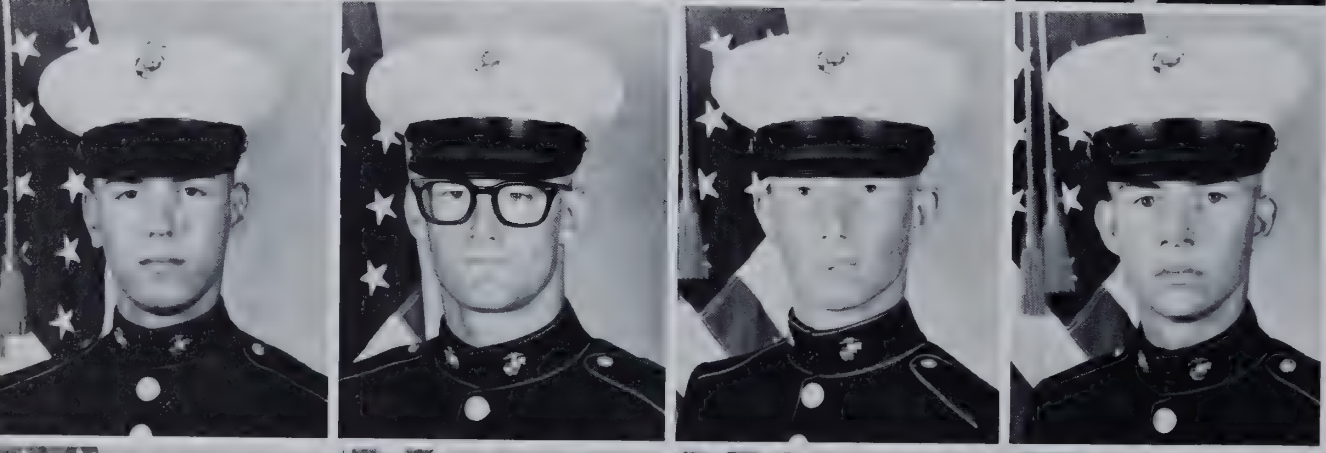
Abregu, L. M.
Allen, G. W.
Altherr, D. A.
Anderson, K. L.



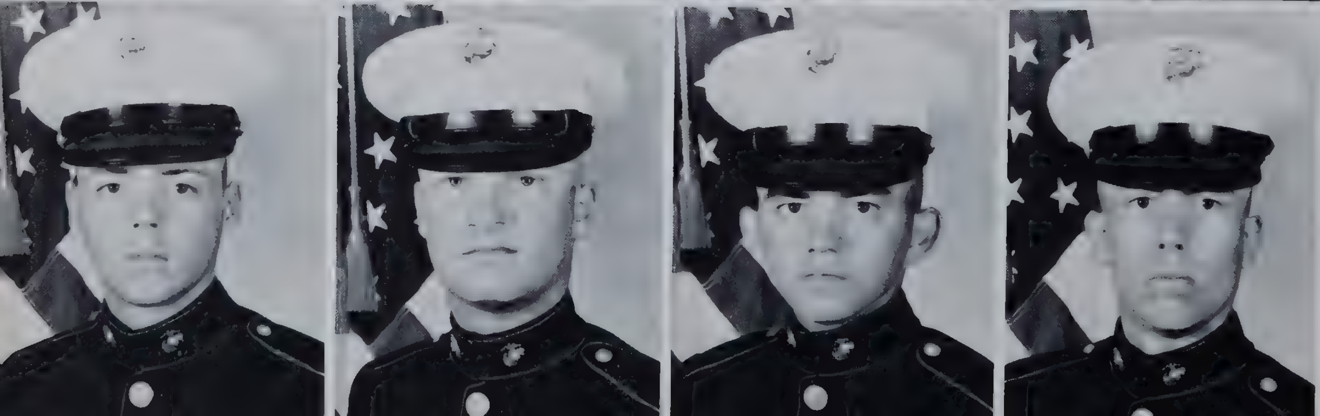
Beard, J. T.
Beasley, W. M.
Bedell, P. S.
Benson, R. P.



Bingham, N. D.
Braby, L. D.
Brown, R. E.
Burdinsdy, M. A.

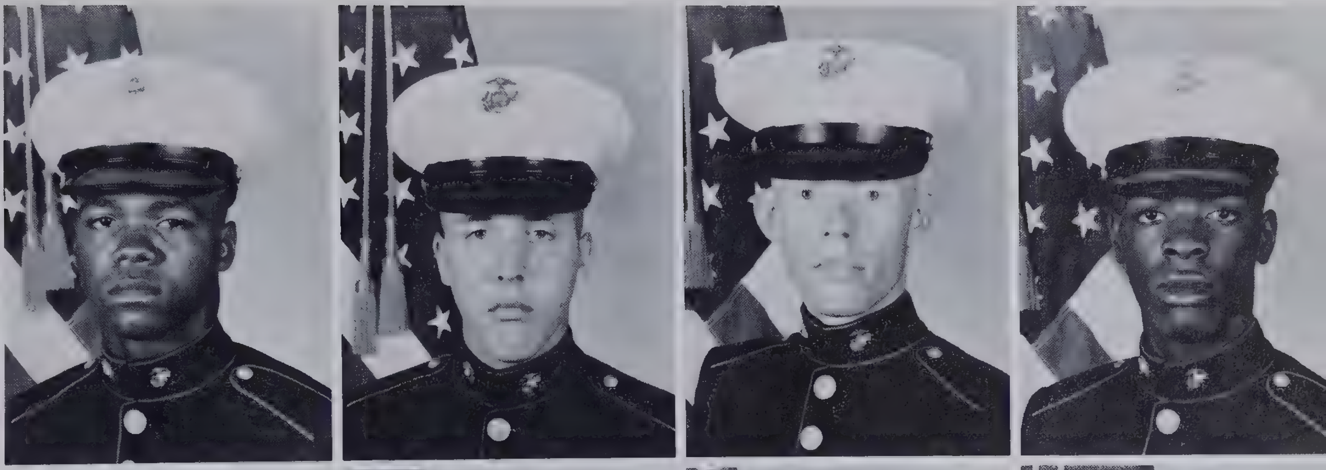


Cain, L. G.
Candler, E. D.
Custer, D. C.
Dewey, M. R.

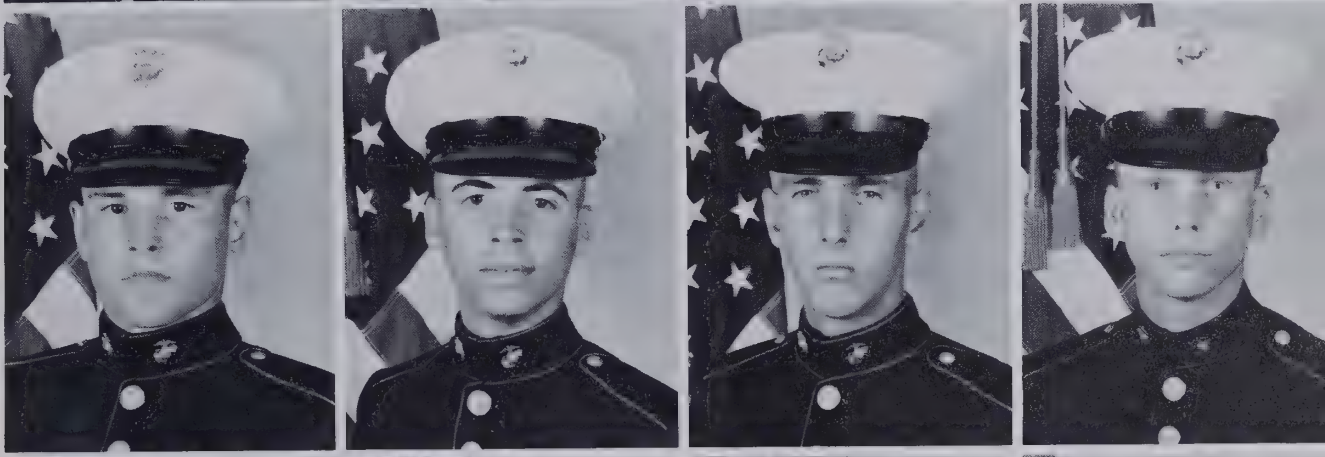


Favors, B. A.
Glodowski, M. L.
Green, R. R.
Grothe, G. M.

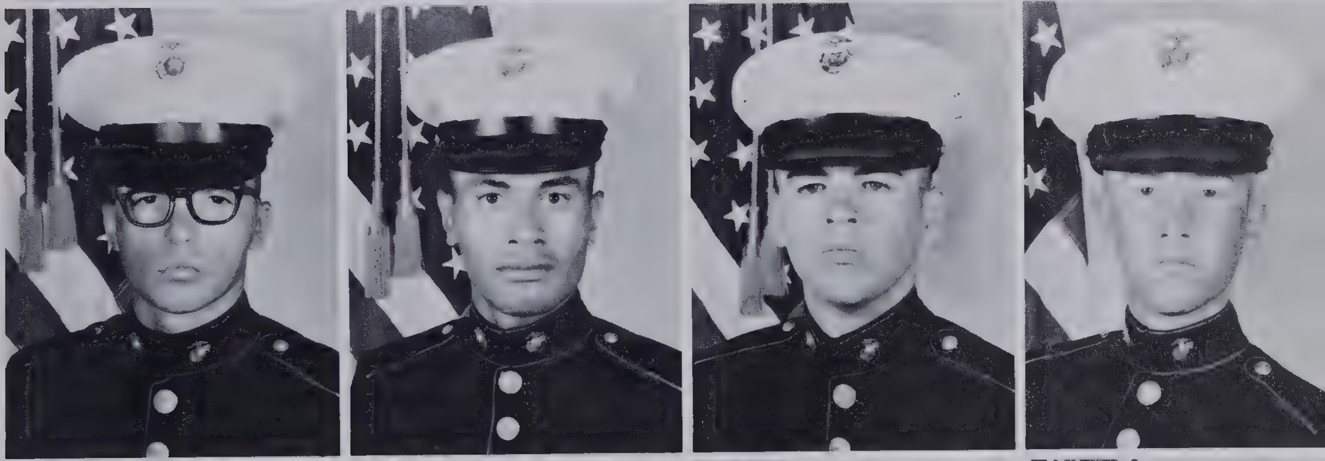
Heim, R. F.
Hendrix, M. B. Jr.
Hippo, D. A.
Horton, A.



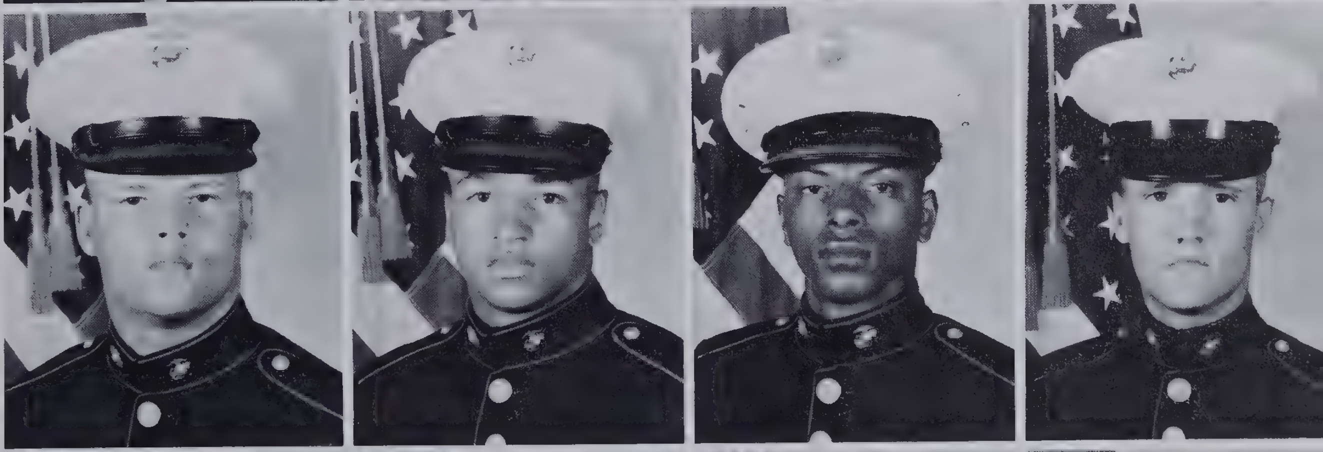
Ibarra, P. H.
Joyce, M. A.
Karlsson, E. D.
Kling, R. R.



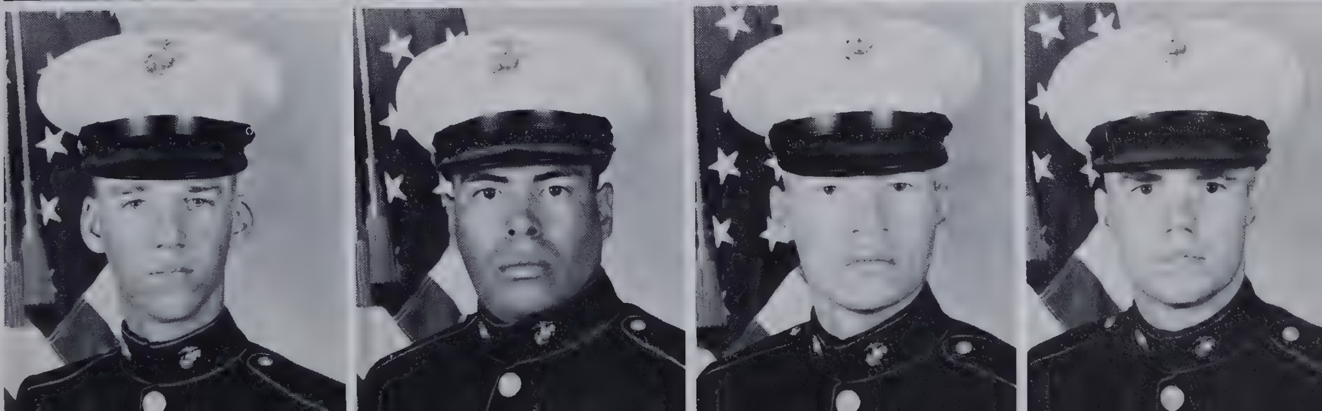
Landis, H. E. Jr.
Laupua, S.
Lee, C. K.
Lee, J. D.

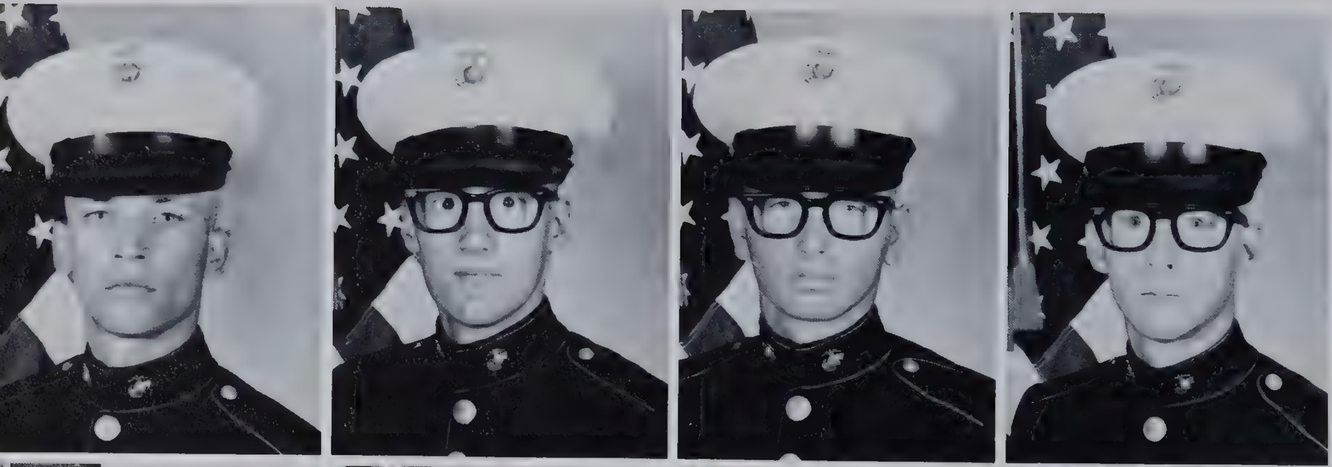


Leeper, T. V.
Lewis, M. A.
Listenbee, B. L.
Little, D. C.

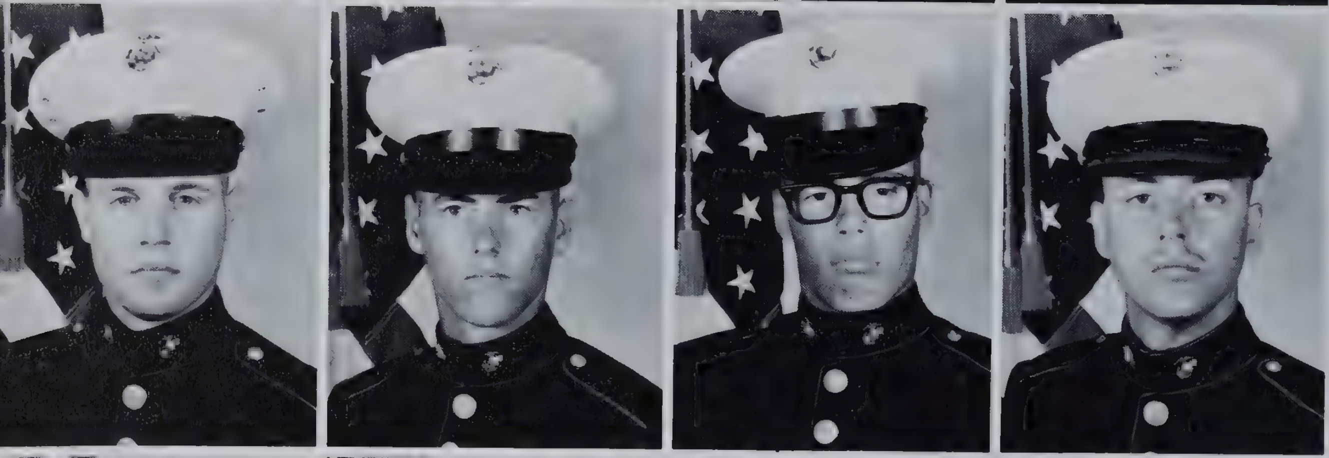


Lucas, K. D.
Martinez, D. R.
McCann, W. C.
Medlock, K. L.

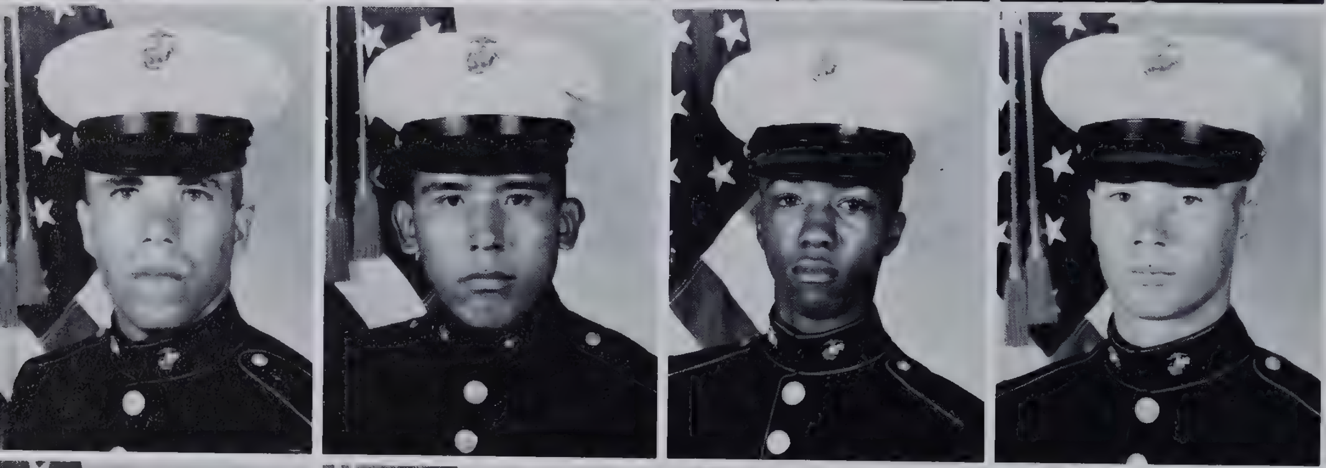




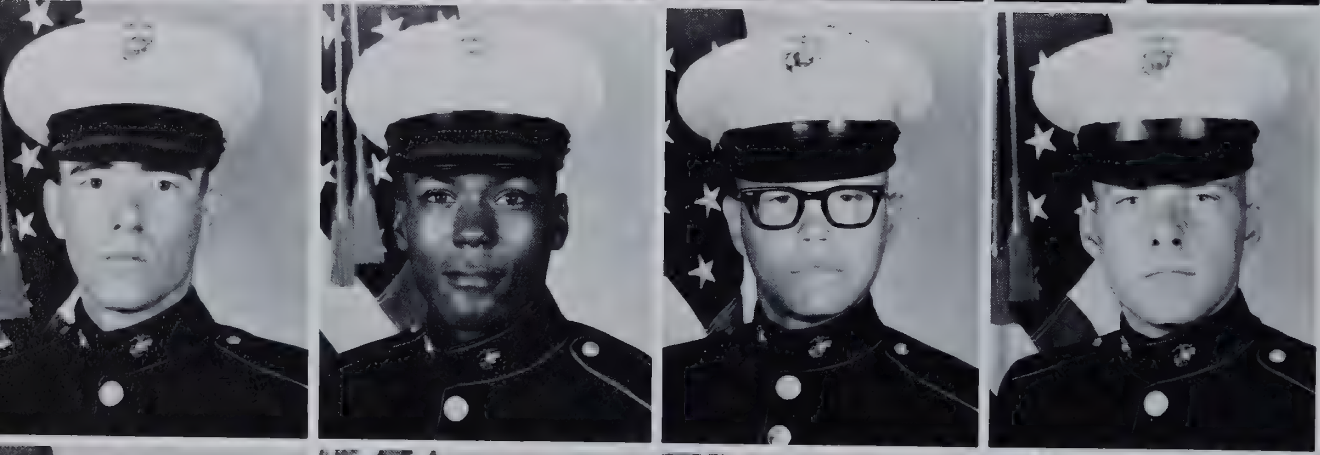
Monroe, W. J.
Mudd, R. M.
Mueller, C. W. Jr.
Murray, D. J.



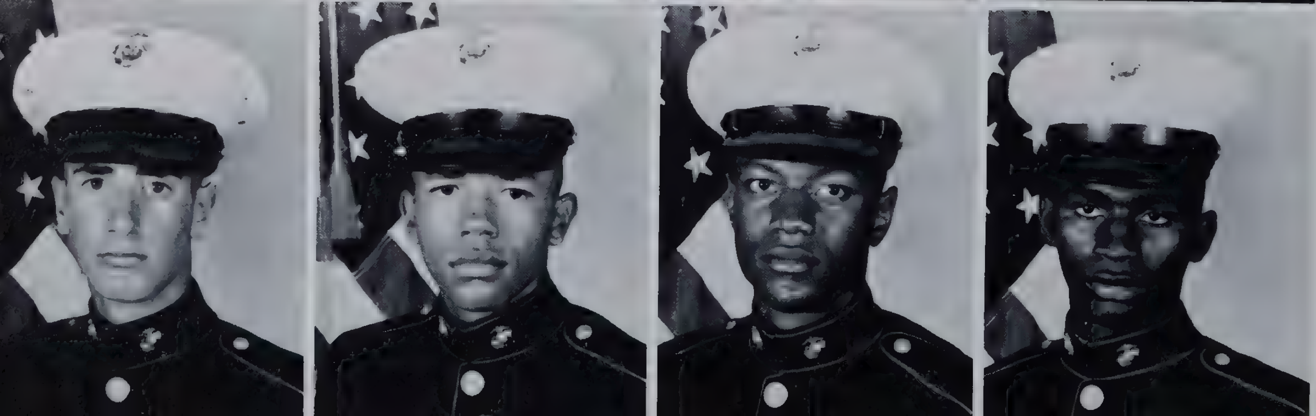
Pattok, T. J.
Peterson, J. E.
Roberts, W. J.
Seggerman, D. L.



Shrabel, T. M.
Smiscon, W. C. Jr.
Smith, R. D. Jr.
Surges, J. B.

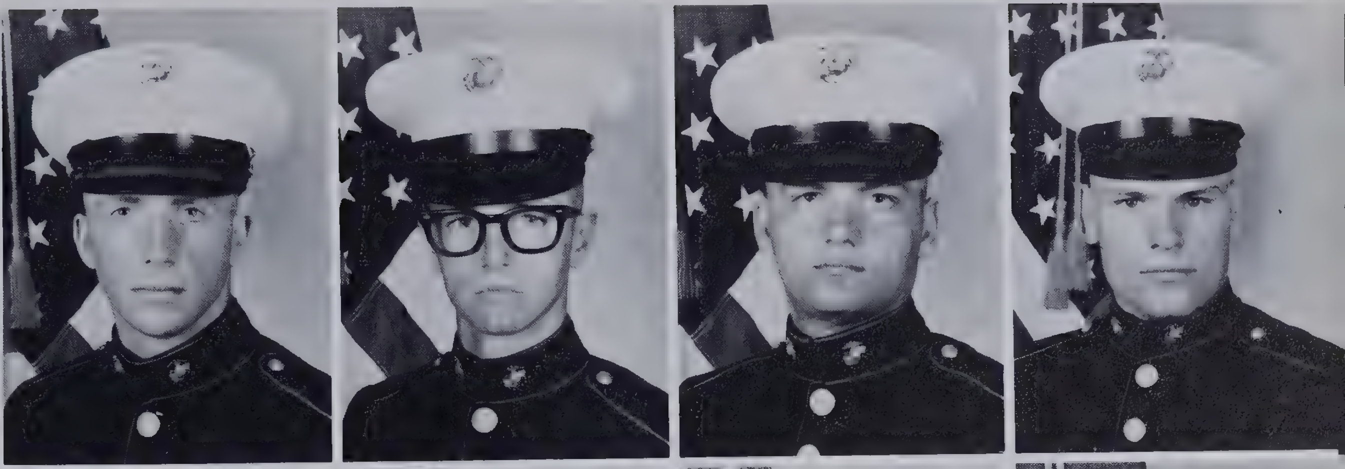


Talmadge, T. L.
Tate, M. A.
Thompson, K. W.
Thompson, L. D.

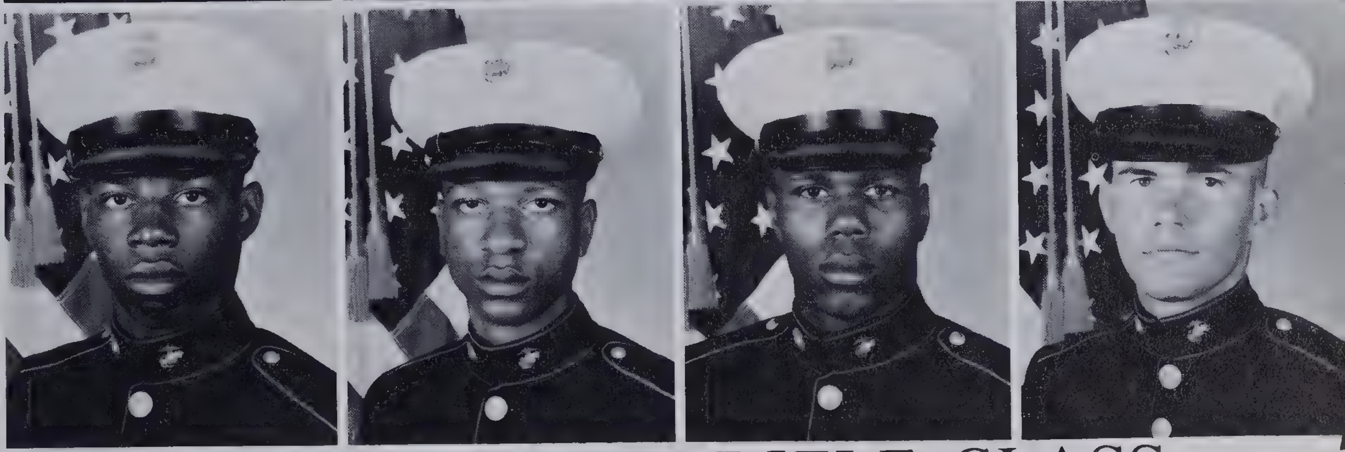


Vostrez, L. R.
Washington, R. L.
Washington, M. P. Jr.
Watkins, W. O.

Wendler, K. F.
West, W. A.
Young, S. E.
Sifrit, D. A.



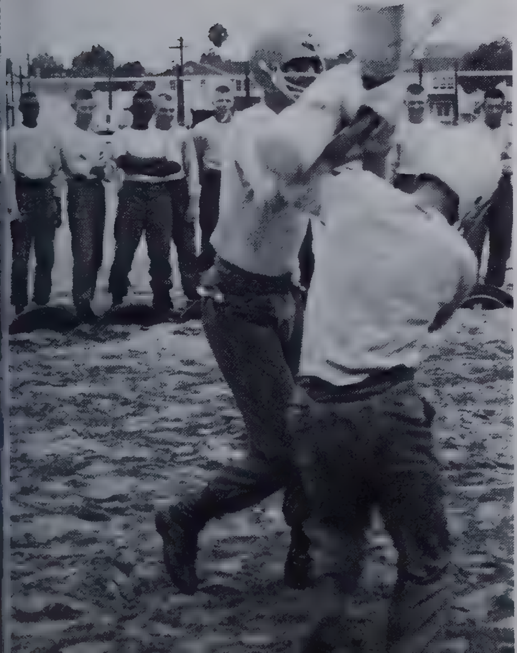
Brooks, J. E.
Covington, W. K.
Gray, W.
Hawkins, J. D.

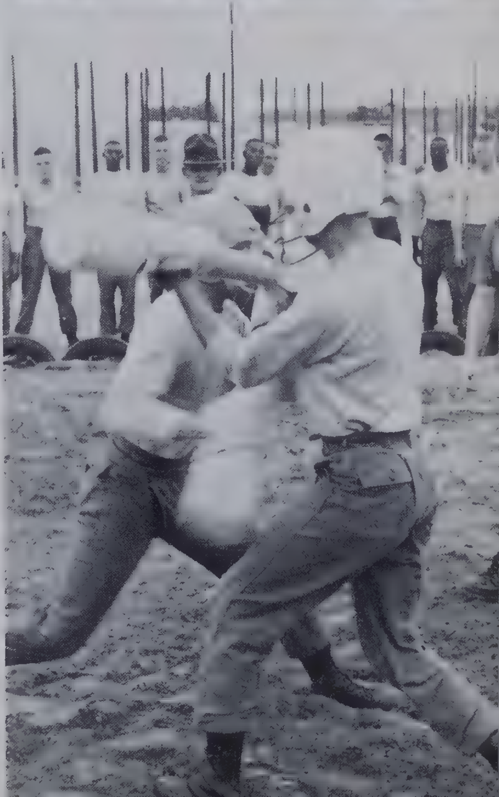


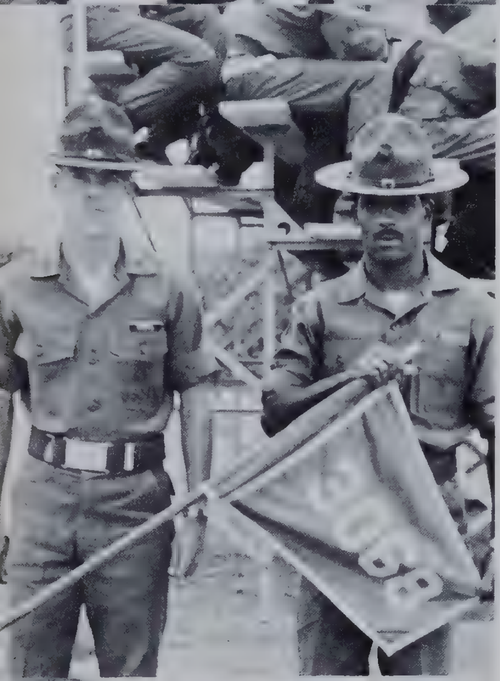
RIFLE CLASS

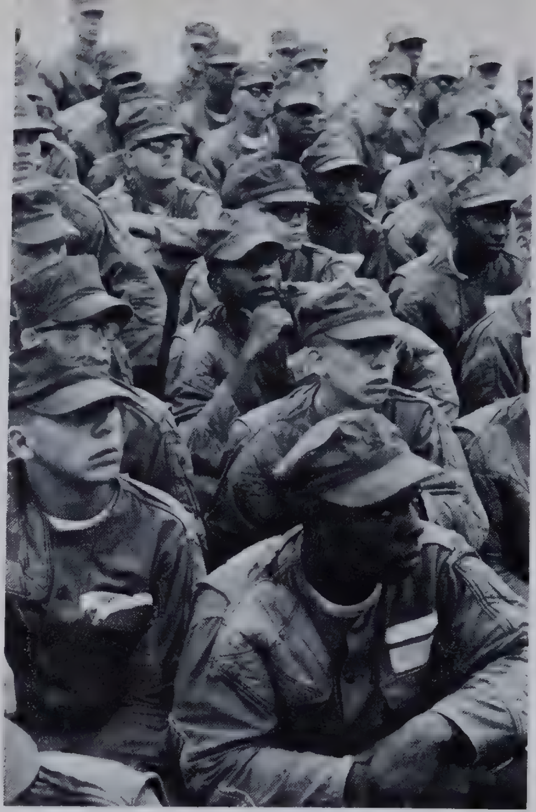
DRILL

PUGIL STICKS

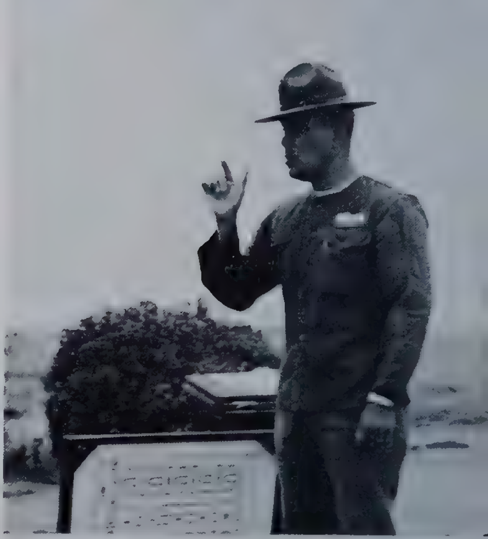




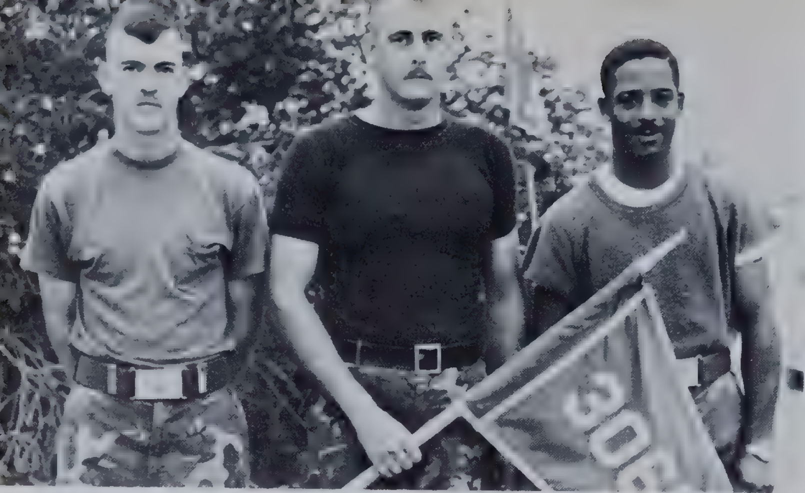




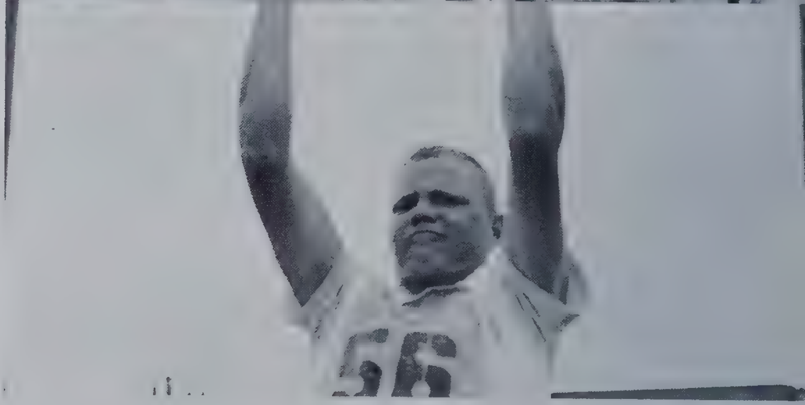
SNAPPING IN



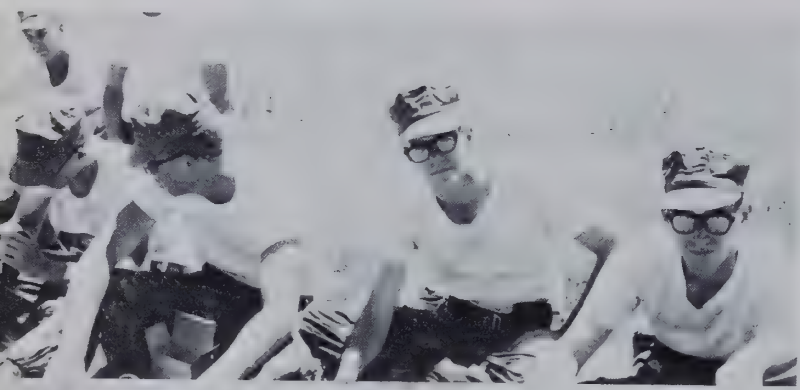
RECORD DAY

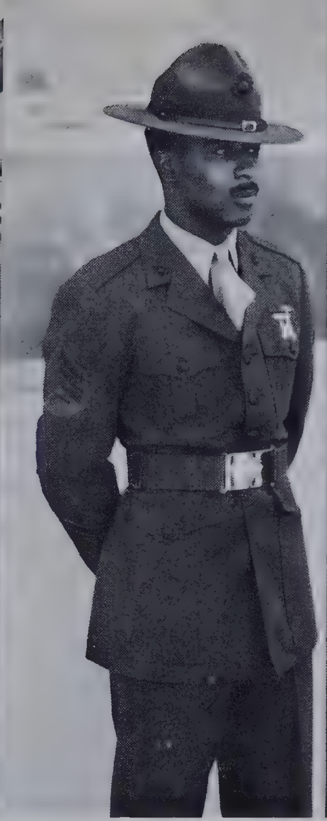


C.M.C. PHYSICAL READINESS TEST

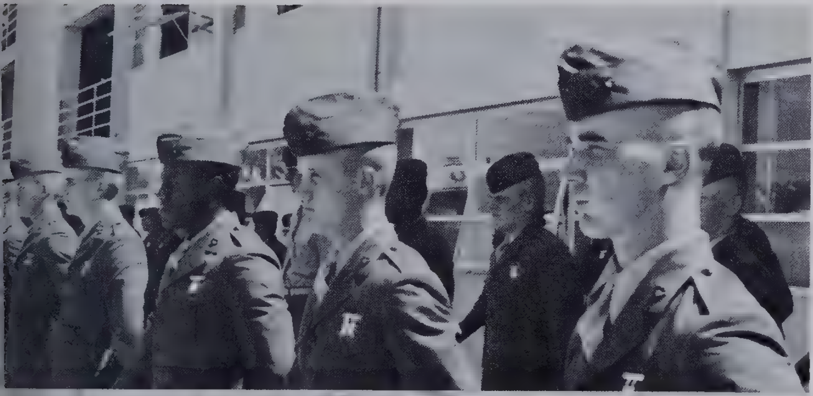
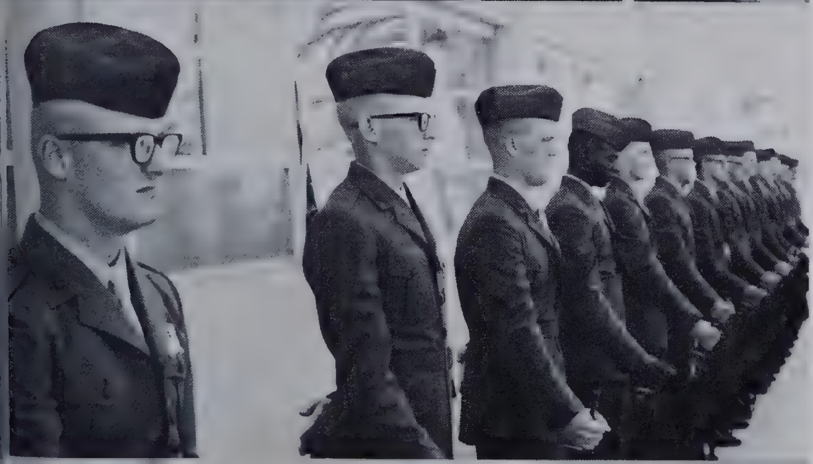


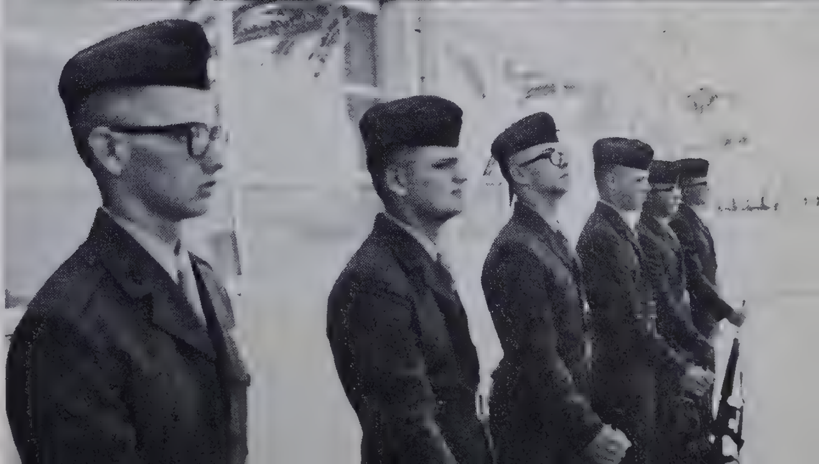
INFANTRY TRAINING



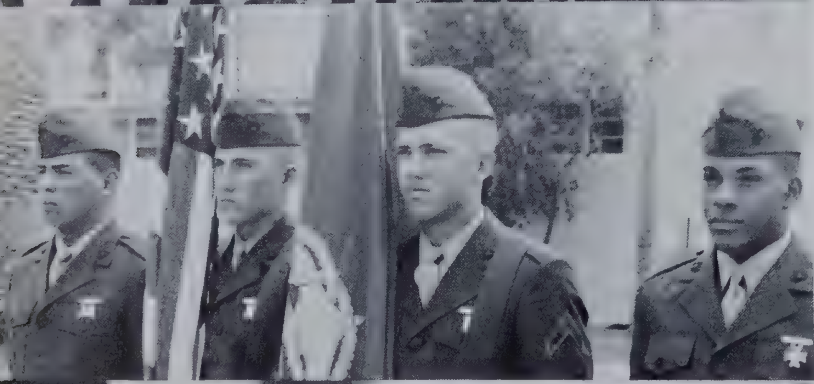


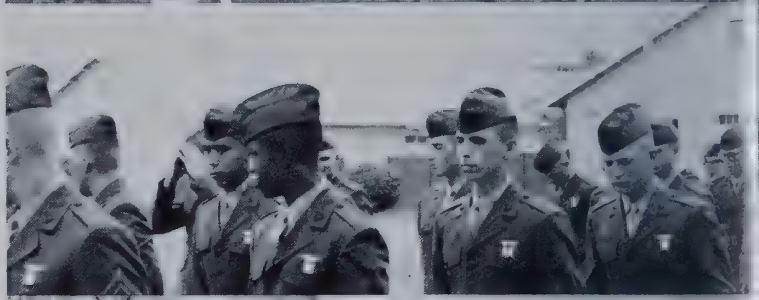
FINAL INSPECTION

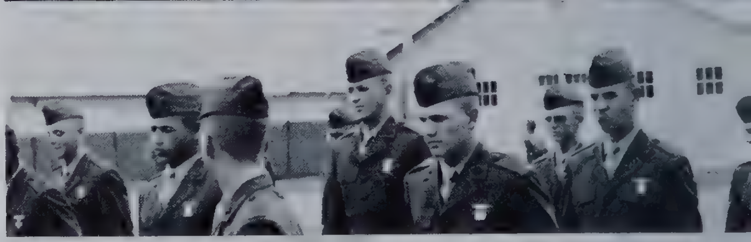





GRADUATION







[illegible]
LIBRARY DIVISION